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NEWEST THEORY OF COURTSHIP.

[From the Boston Traveler.

The nature of things is on the side of those who marry only after Providence has given them an adequately tested affection.—*Joseph Cook.*

Side by side they strolled
Up the shady lane,
As to each other they told
Their mutual loves,
Wooing and cooing like turtle doves,
Kissing again and again.

"I yearn for thee," Augustus said,
"With an infinite tenderness."
Soft and low was his voice;
"Ratherness implies choice,
And hadst thou been fatherless,
Ere this we had wed.

"Enswarthed with the bliss
Of a rapture delicious;
Elysium as this
Is not half so Elysious,
O the muchness! the rapt
Permeation of soul!
The spontaneous sweetness,
The full-orbed completeness,
Which over me roll."

"Are you sure," said Arabella,
Clinging closer to her feller,
"Of a supremeaffection
Adequately tested?
If you but jested
Great would be my dejection."

"Dearest, how canst thou thus harrow
My feelings by a doubt?
How often has thy narrow-
Minded parent put me out!
Far indeed from a jest;
Methinks a cowhide boot
On the paternal foot,
And a bulldog in the yard,
Holding fast and biting hard,
Should be adequate test."

"Ah!" sighed the maiden,
With eyelash bear-laden.
"Pardon the thought;
I know thy addresses
And larliebel caresses,
Spite of lifting by boot,
On fatherly foot
This bulldog caughtness
To affection bears witness,
In accord with the fitness
Of things and the Oughtness
Of the Ought."

PHILLIPS THOMPSON.

THE DEAD ALIVE.

[From the Chicago Inter-Ocean.]

Hundreds of stories are related of the horrible deeds of the body-snatcher, but among them all none is more remarkable and soul-harrowing than the one just about to be narrated. The facts were given to the writer recently, and it is believed that they are now published for the first time.

In the town of Kilmare, in the north of Ireland, reside many families of distinction. The head of one of these was a Mr. Bell, a young gentleman of twenty-five. He inherited a large estate from his uncle, and soon afterward removed from his former abode to take possession of the family mansion in Kilmare. He married the only child of a wealthy East India merchant residing in Liverpool, by whom he had two children. In the fourth year of their wedded life Mrs. Bell was taken suddenly ill, and expired the next day. The symptoms were of a peculiar nature, and the limbs so increased in size immediately after death that a magnificent diamond ring of great value could not be removed from the lady's finger, and was buried with her. Of course, this fact was well-known to the inhabitants of Kilmare, as Mrs. Bell was the wife of the most considerable man thereabout, and naturally, therefore, all concerning her was matter of conversation and rumor.

The old churchyard of Kilmare stood on the side of a hill, and immediately in the rear of the church and adjoining the chancel was the tomb of the Bell family. Here, in accordance with immemorial usage, the body of the deceased lady was to repose, and there it was deposited on the third day after her demise. After the ceremony the key of the vault was put in the usual place by the sexton in the vestry of the church.

The day had been gloomy, and as night drew on a thin rain fell, which increased at about midnight to a smart shower. Mr. Bell, who was about retiring, went to an open window, and as he did so, fancied he saw a white figure crossing the lawn in front of the house. The next moment it disappeared, and, satisfying himself that he was the subject of a delusion, he commenced to undress. Suddenly the clear tones of the door-bell rang through the building. Mr. Bell paused and moved toward the door of the apartment to listen. In a few seconds the sound again reverberated through the house, and Mr. Bell opened the door and stepped out into the corridor. At that moment, as he glanced down the stairway, he saw the housekeeper moving toward the front door. Then he heard her set the small lamp she carried on the table, and open the lock and bolts of the massive door. Then a dreadful and prolonged shriek followed, and at the same moment Mr. Bell's butler ran along the hall toward the front door. Mr. Bell had reached the head of the stairs and was in the act of descending when the butler reached the spot where the housekeeper lay on the floor apparently in a swoon. What was Mr. Bell's surprise to see the butler raise his hands, fix his gaze upon the door, and then sink to the floor as though struck dead.

Utterly bewildered and confounded Mr. Bell hastened down stairs. The sight that met his gaze when he reached the centre of the hall almost froze his blood. There stood the figure of his wife in her grave clothes, leaning against the pillar of the door, with one hand thrown across her breast. For a moment Mr. Bell was almost overcome. Then he remembered the white figure which he saw crossing the lawn a few seconds before the bell rang, and another glance showed him that the garments of the figure before him dripping with rain.

"Julia, my darling, my wife!" Mr. Bell exclaimed, and stepped toward the figure.

It made a movement toward him, and the next instant it was folded in his arms. The scene that ensued baffles all description. It was indeed the wife but that day buried, who was restored to the arms of the bereaved husband and children. The explanation which she offered was very imperfect and unsatisfactory. For a short time after her supposed death she was aware of all that went on around her, but before she was placed in the coffin she lost all consciousness. She said the first sensation of consciousness she had was one of pain. Then she saw an indistinct glimmer, and finally a severe pang shot through her frame. With a powerful effort she rose and saw a woman standing by her side. The woman shrieked and fled, and then Mrs. Bell discovered that she was lying in a coffin in the family vault. Fresh strength came to her every moment, and releasing herself from the shroud, she stepped to the ground and passed out of the vault, the door of which was wide open. Down the church yard path she passed to the main street, along which she walked for half a mile, until she reached her late home. Fortunately the large gate to the park was unfastened, and she hastened up the roadway to the dwelling. The rest the reader knows. She rapidly regained her health, and lived to a good old age.

But who was the woman who stood by the side of the coffin, when the corpse suddenly arose and startled her into sudden flight?

Next day the lamp was found extinguished on the floor of the vault. It was identified as one which usually stood in the vestry, and was used by the sexton. It had doubtless been removed at the same time when the key of the vault was taken. Beyond that all was mystery.

The object of the woman, however, was easily discovered. As already stated, Mrs. Bell was buried with a valuable diamond ring on her finger. The design of the woman was to steal this from the supposed corpse. Finding it impossible to remove it, the daring thief had raised the hand of the dead woman to her mouth, and in her attempt to withdraw the ring with her teeth caused the pang which went through the frame of the evident victim of a trance, and aroused her to consciousness. On the finger, just below the ring, the marks of teeth were distinctly visible for several days after Mrs. Bell's resuscitation.

Every effort was made to keep this remarkable circumstance a secret from the gossip of the neighborhood; nevertheless, every exertion was used quietly to ascertain who the robber of the tomb was. The general impression was that the garb of a female was assumed as a disguise, and that the depredator was in reality a man, and probably a professional body-snatcher.

It was thought that the remarkable circumstances attending Mrs. Bell's supposed death aroused the desire of some medical expert to possess the body for the purpose of an autopsy; that he had employed a person to steal it, and that the body-snatcher, discovering the valuable jewel, had resolved to gain possession of it for himself.

Soon after this extraordinary occurrence the vicar of the parish resigned his living and removed his family to England. Several years passed away, and the incidents herein recorded were almost forgotten. Mrs. Bell's father died, and Mr. Bell and his family quitted Kilmare and took up their residence at Toxteth, near Liverpool.

And now for the sequel.

During the Chartist riots in 1840 James Binns was arrested for murder and lodged in Lancaster Jail. He was tried, convicted and sentenced to be hanged. Before the last sentence of the law was executed he made a confession of many crimes, and among the rest of his exploits, as a professional body-snatcher, in which business he had been engaged for many years. The following facts are taken from his confession:

In July, 1820, he was living in Belfast, having fled from England to escape punishment for his offenses. He had done several small jobs in Belfast for the doctors, and on the night of July 20, in the year named, a well-known physician of Belfast sent for him and told him that he had a very delicate piece of work for him to perform. A Mrs. Bell, a lady of great beauty, and the wife of a rich proprietor, had just died of a very peculiar disease, and the doctor and his associates desired the body to investigate the cause of death. The doctor paid him so much money down, and despatched him to Kilmare with such instructions as were necessary. He was to secure the corpse, and a coach would be ready at the churchyard gate in which there would be two assistants who would be ready to assist him at a given signal. He went to Kilmare on the day of the funeral, at which he was present. He examined the lock on the door of the vault, and was satisfied that he could easily remove it. At midnight he went to the churchyard armed with a wrench, a pair of shears and a picklock. First satisfying himself that the coach was in waiting, he entered the graveyard and proceeded to the vault. The night was dark and rain was falling. Creeping up by the side of the church, he approached the tomb of the Bell family. To his surprise, he saw that the door was open and a faint light burning inside. Stealthily drawing, he glanced in. He saw the coffin lying along the marble slab and in front of it a woman was standing. A second glance showed him that the woman was at work trying to remove a ring from the finger of the dead. A sudden thought struck him and slouching down, he reached in at the door and with his shears, which he had brought to rid the corpse of its cumbersome shroud, he cut a piece from the skirt of the woman's dress and retired unobserved. As he remained for an instant peering into the strange scene, to his horror and astonishment he saw the corpse arise and raise the hand which the woman was apparently in the act of putting to her mouth. The woman gave a shriek rushed through the door and fled, leaving the lamp burning on the floor. The body-snatcher guessed at once the woman's design, and, impressed with the conviction that she was a person above the ordinary rank, he resolved to follow and see where she went to. He had no difficulty in tracking the rapidly retreating figure. It passed out of the churchyard at a small wicket on the north side of the church and entered the parsonage. Satisfied that he possessed an important secret, out of which he could make money, he returned to the vault. The light was still burning and he signalled the men in waiting. They were soon on the spot, but on entering the vault they discovered, to their utter amazement, that the coffin was empty. The body-snatcher kept his secret, and the mysterious disappearance of the body was a matter of unmixed surprise. Extinguishing the lamp, the men quit the churchyard, the body-snatcher returning to his quarters at a small inn and the assistants going back to Belfast in the carriage.

The next morning the news of Mrs. Bell's resuscitation to life was abroad in the town. The body-snatcher lingered in the neighborhood until he ascertained that the clergyman had quitted home for a friend's house. Then he called at the parsonage and asked for the lady of the house. It was with some difficulty that he obtained an interview, as the domestics informed him that the lady was indisposed and confined to her room. "My business," he said, "is of very great importance, and it is absolutely necessary that I should see her." After the lapse of half an hour a middle aged, handsome, stately lady entered the parlor, and gazing with considerable dignity at her visitor, said: "What is your business with me, sir?"

"Let me shut the door, ma'am," he said, and, quickly stepping behind the lady, closed the door. "I think we have met before, ma'am," he said, in a firm but respectful tone.

"Sir?" the lady exclaimed in offended accents.

"I am sure we have met before, ma'am" the man said.

"You are mistaken, sir," the lady replied, "utterly mistaken, sir; you will oblige me by quitting the house immediately."

"You forgot last night, ma'am, in the vault," the man said in a low tone.

The cheek of the lady evidently blanched, and she gave a gasp for breath. Instantly recovering herself, she said:

"I don't understand you, sir. You are laboring under a mistake."

"Well, I may be," the man replied; "that's a fact, but my impression was that I saw you last night in the vault when you were trying to remove the ring from the finger of what you supposed to be a corpse."

The lady had sunk into a chair, and was deadly pale. By a powerful effort she overcame her momentary weakness, and said in strong tones: "I don't know, sir, what you speak of. You are either laboring under a mistake or you are a lunatic."

"Do you happen to have a dress like this, ma'am?" the man asked, drawing from his pocket the piece which he had cut from the dress of the occupant of the vault the night before.

The lady's lips grew white and dry. She tried to speak, but her tongue clove to the roof of her mouth, and utterance was impossible.

"I am reasonable, madam," the man said; "I know your secret, but I will keep it if you will make it worth my while."

"How much do you require?" the lady asked, acquiring the power of speech by a great effort.

"Twenty pounds down will satisfy me for the present," the man said, "and more at another time when I need it."

The money was paid, and within a month the man returned and demanded more. The lady evidently revealed the story of her disgrace and crime to her husband, for he paid the money, and soon after resigned his living and retired to England.

This part of the condemned man's confession was made known to Mr. Bell. All the parties to this strange transaction are not yet dead, and hence the names used here are fictitious. The writer's informant, however, vouched for the truth of the story, and there is no reason to doubt his veracity.

SAM HOUSTON.

Boyhood Reminiscences of one Who Knew Him From the Start.

Exciting Incidents in Career of One of the Smartest of Americans.

[The Nashville *American* publishes a letter from Colonel WILLOUGHBY WILLIAMS of Nashville, a boyhood and manhood friend of General SAM HOUSTON, from which we make these extracts about the hero of San Jacinto:]

HE ENLISTS AS A PRIVATE.

My earliest recollections of General Houston date back to 1811 at Kingston, Roane County, Tenn. He was a clerk at the time in the store of Mr. Sheffy. My mother, in her widowhood, was living about three miles from Kingston. I was thirteen years of age, and Mr. Houston five years my senior. The line of the Cherokee County was about three miles south of Kingston, the Holston River being the boundary. The Indian trade being much valued, his services were highly appreciated from the fact that he spoke with fluency the Cherokee language. He was especially kind to me, and much of my time was spent in his company. He remained in the capacity of clerk until after the declaration of the war of 1812. At that time the United States were recruiting troops at Kingston for the war. Lieut. Wm. Arnold, of the Thirty-ninth regiment of regulars, was sent to Kingston on recruiting service. The whole population had caught the war fever and intense interest prevailed. The manner of enlisting at that day was to parade the streets with drum and fife, with a Sergeant in command. Silver dollars were placed on the head of the drum, and, as a token of enlistment, the volunteer stepped up and took a dollar, which was his bounty; he was then forthwith marched to the barracks and uniformed.

The late Robert H. McEwen of this city, cousin to General Houston, and myself were standing together on the streets and saw Houston take his dollar from the drum and enlist as a private in the year 1813. He was taken immediately to the barracks, dressed as a soldier, and appointed the same day as a Sergeant. Soon after this Lieutenant Arnold had received thirty-nine soldiers, and was ordered to send them forth to join the troops, marching to the Creek war, under the command of Colonel John Williams, of Knoxville, who commanded this regiment of regulars in person at the battle of the Horse Shoe, and afterwards became a distinguished Senator in Congress from Tennessee. Soon after Houston left Kingston, his friends applied to President Madison for his promotion, who commissioned him as Ensign. The commission was promptly sent, and reached him before the battle of the Horse Shoe. At that battle he mounted the Indian defenses with colors in hand, and was wounded by a barbed arrow in the thigh. A soldier, whom he ordered to extract it by main force, made several ineffectual efforts, and only succeeded under a threat by Houston to kill him unless he pulled it out. He was carried back, suffering intensely from the wound, which had been much lacerated. His indomitable will led him immediately back to the fight, when he was soon wounded by two balls in his right shoulder. His intrepid spirit displayed on this occasion won for him the lasting regard of General Jackson.

HE STUDIES LAW AND POLITICS.

After the restoration of peace he was appointed sub-agent of the Cherokee nation under Return J. Meigs, who was agent, the Agency being on the west bank of the Hiawassee, near where the railroad between Knoxville and Chattanooga crosses, the spot where the remains of Governor McMinn and Return J. Meigs lie buried, both having been agents to the Indian nation. While in the capacity of sub-agent, a controversy arose between himself and Mr. Calhoun, Secretary of War, which caused his removal about the year 1819. Soon after this he came to Nashville and commenced the study of law with Hon. James Trimble, father of Mr. John Trimble, of this city, and obtained license to practice after six or eight months study. At the first meeting of the Legislature he was elected Attorney-General of this district over some distinguished lawyers as competitors, and in 1821 was elected Major-General of the militia of this division of the State, and in 1823 was elected to Congress and re-elected in 1825.

A DUEL WITH GENERAL WHITE.

While a member of Congress he preferred some charges against the Postmaster in Nashville who, it was understood, would hold him personally responsible on his return home. The matter was public, and great excitement existed among the friends of both parties, and rumors were afloat that a duel would follow. Col. John T. Smith, a noted duelist, living in Missouri, arrived in the city, and it is understood he would be the bearer of the challenge to Houston. It was believed that Colonel McGregor, who was the second of General Houston, would refuse to accept the challenge through the hands of Colonel Smith, for reasons which he explained. This caused some excitement amongst the friends of General Houston, as they expected a difficulty to occur between McGregor and Smith, because of the refusal to accept the challenge if borne by Smith, he being well-known as a desperate man. It was anticipated that the challenge would be delivered at the Nashville Inn, where General Houston was stopping that afternoon, and all were on the lookout for the movements of Smith. He was soon seen, about where now stands the Hicks china store, walking in the direction of the Naskville Inn, and the friends of both parties hurried to the Inn, where the meeting was to take place. Maj. Philip Campbell, a gallant soldier in the Creek war, and a warm, personal friend of General Houston, with ten or fifteen other Houston men, made their appearance at the inn, prepared to take part, as it was expected there would be a fight when McGregor refused to accept the challenge borne by Smith. The challenge was presented by Smith to McGregor in front of the door of the Nashville Inn, with these words: "I have a communication from Colonel Irwin to General Houston which I now hand to you, sir," extending his hand with the challenge. McGregor replied: "I can receive no communication through your hands from Colonel Irwin," and the paper dropped on the pavement before them. Colonel Smith then returned to his quarters, walking down the public square, the same route by which he approached the place of meeting. The crowd rushed into the hall of the inn, where General Houston was standing, greatly relieved that there was no fight between McGregor and Smith. General William White, a brave and chivalric gentleman, remarked that he did not "think the proper courtesy had been extended to Colonel Smith." Houston heard the remark, and said to him: "If you, sir, have any grievances, I will give you any satisfaction you may demand" General White replied: "I have nothing to do with your difficulty, but I presume to know what is due from one gentleman to another." This ended their conversation. The next day it was rumored on the streets that General Houston had "backed down" General White. When it reached the ear of the gallant White, through some evil minded person, he resented the imputation by sending a challenge to General Houston, who readily accepted. Robert C. Foster, a prominent citizen of Davidson County and preserver of the peace, came to town and heard the rumor. He expected the fight, and immediately had a warrant issued for the arrest of both parties, which was placed in the hands of Joseph W. Horton, the Sheriff of this county at that time. Mr. Horton requested me to accompany him next morning to the residence of General White to make the arrest. White was then living four or five miles north of Cumberland River. Declining the request of Mr. Horton, I immediately went to Houston's room and found that he had heard, late in the afternoon, of the warrant for the arrest of both himself and General White. That evening he left the city, and passed by the Hermitage on his way to the home of Jimmy Dry Sanders, in Sumner County. The next day he sent a messenger to learn what had been done with White, and to notify him that he would be in Kentucky on a certain day to offer him any redress he might desire. White met him according to appointment, and they fought a duel at sunrise. White was thought to be mortally wounded, but recovered. On the evening of the fight a large crowd was assembled at the Inn to hear the news of the duel, among them General Jackson. While waiting in great expectation, a personal friend of General Houston, and a noted character, John G. Anderson, who had gone up to witness the fight, was seen coming in full speed over the bridge, and soon announced that Houston was safe and White mortally wounded.

MARRIAGE AND SEPARATION FROM HIS WIFE.

After Houston's term in Congress expired, he was elected Governor of Tennessee, successor to Gen. Wm. Carroll. During his Governorship, he married Miss Allen, who was a member of a large and influential family in Sumner and Smith counties. General Carroll, after being out of office two years, was again eligible and declared himself a candidate in opposition to Houston. The first meeting of Houston and Carroll in the canvass occurred at Cockerell's spring in the month of April, at a battalion muster. I was at that time Sheriff of the county and Colonel of the militia, and, at the request of Houston, drilled the regiment on that day. He desired me to fully acquaint myself with popular sentiment, and communicate it to him after the speaking, which I did, affording him much gratification. He left the muster-ground, Saturday afternoon, for the city, and I accompanied him as far as the residence of Mr. John Boyd, in sight of the city, and then returned to my home, leaving him in fine spirits. I went into the city on Monday morning early, and while registering my name at the Nashville Inn, the late Daniel F. Carter, who was at the time clerk of the hotel, said to me: "Have you heard the news?" He replied, General Houston and wife have separated, and she has returned to her father's home." I was greatly shocked, having never suspected any cause of separation. Asking where General Houston could be found, Mr. Carter replied, he was in his room, but could not be seen. I went immediately to his room and found him in company with Mr. Shelby. He was deeply mortified and refused to explain this matter. I left him with Dr. Shelby for a few minutes and went to the court-house on business. When I returned I said to him, "You must explain this sad occurrence to us, else you will sacrifice your friends and yourself." He replied, "I can make no explanations. I exonerate this lady fully, and do not justify myself. I am a ruined man; will exile myself, and now ask you to take my resignation to the Secretary of State," I replied, "You must not think of it," when he again said, "It is my fixed determination, and my enemies, when I am gone, will be too magnanimous to censure my friends." Seeing his determination, I took his resignation to the Secretary of State, who received it. The following morning he went in disguise to the steamboat, accompanied by Dr. Shelby and myself. He wrote me afterwards that he was not recognized until he reached Napoleon, at the mouth of the Arkansas River, where he met a friend, of whom he extracted a promise not to make him known.

WITH THE INDIANS AND IN TEXAS.

Houston went up the river to Fort Smith, thence to Cherokee Nation to his old Friend Jolly, a noted Indian whom he knew when sub-agent. He remained in the Nation some time, and on one occasion passed through Nashville, with a delegation of Indians on their way to Washington City, in the full garb of a Cherokee. From the Nation he went to Texas and settled at St. Augustine, commencing there the practice of law with John Dunn, of this county, son of Michael Dunn, and there remained until the breaking out of the Texas revolution. He soon raised an army, and was made Commander-in-Chief of the Texas army, and at the battle of San Jacinto captured Santa Anna, President of Mexico, which closed the war. He sent Santa Anna and General Almonte as his prisoners through Nashville, on their way to Washington City, under charge of Col. George W. Hooley, formerly of Nashville. General Houston was then made President of the Republic of Texas, and, after its annexation, was Senator in Congress from that State: then was made Governor, and at the commencement of the war was opposed to secession and rebellion, was deposed by the Legislature and soon after died. Some years previous to his death he professed the Christian religion and became a consistent member of the Baptist Church.

GOOD NIGHT.

Good night!
Now the weary rest by right,
And the busy fingers bending
Over work that seems unending,
Toil no more till morning light—
Good night!

Go to rest!
Close the eyes with slumber prest:
In the streets the silence growing,
Wakes but to the watch-horn blowing.
Night makes only one request—
Go to rest!

Slumber sweet!
Blessed dreams each dreamer greet,
He whom love has kept from sleeping
In sweet dreams now o'er him creeping
May he his beloved meet—
Slumber sweet!

Good night!
Slumber till the morning light,
Slumber till the new to-morrow
Comes and brings its own new sorrow,
We are in the Father's sight—
Good night!

—*From the German of Theodore Korner.*

THE PHONOGRAPH.

An Evening with the Machine in a Western Home.

It happened that Mrs. Barstinglow was going down to Keokuk for a few days, and Mr. Barstinglow was inconsolable. At one time he protested that she should not go, he could not endure the lonesome house during her absence. And then again, he declared that if she must go, he would neglect his office, and let his business go to the bow wows, and he would go with her. At length, however, she persuaded him to be reasonable, and on her repeated assurance that she would not remain away longer than three days, he consented to let her go. He even bought her ticket, and ordered the carriage and paid for it two days ahead, lest his resolution should give way and he should forbid her going from him. And from that time till the morning of her departure Mr. Barstinglow spoke in subdued tones, and moved about with the air of a man whose heart was buried under mountains of grief.

Before she left the house, Mrs. Barstinglow set the phonograph in the sitting room, behind the clock. Then she kissed her disconsolate husband, and begged him to preserve his precious life for her sake while she was away, and then she was gone.

Every day during her three days' visit in the Gate City, she received a letter from her mourning husband, begging her to come back and telling her how lonesome he was without her, and how like a grave the empty house seemed, and how the hours dragged over his aching heart with leaden feet. And in three days she came home, and filled the solemn house with sunlight and laughter again.

The evening after her return to Burlington, she took down the phonograph.

"I wonder," she said, "what we said last in its hearing? It must have been something while we were discussing my visit. Or may be it has caught some of your poor, longing moanings while I was away."

And then she turned the crank.

"No," croaked the phonograph, in tones of hearty reassurance, "no danger of that; she's safe in Keokuk for three days; saw her safely off, myself, this morning. Light your cigar while I light another lamp and make the room look cheerful."

"Why," exclaimed Mrs. Barstinglow, in a countenance of amazement, "what on earth is it saying?"

"Oh, some nonsense some of your visitors have talked into it some time or other," replied her husband, nervously, "people talk all kinds of stuff into a phonograph, you know. They say anything for talk."

Mrs. Barstinglow, looking only half convinced, gave the crank another turn.

"This is good whisky, Barsty, Barsty," ejaculated the machine, very earnestly. "You don't get it in Burlington, do you?"

Mrs. Barstinglow gave a little shriek.

"My dear," said her husband, looking now quite as worried as he had looked when he was begging her not to go to Keokuk, "put it away: somebody has had it out in the stable, and it might say something perfectly shocking, you know. Put it away."

But Mrs. Barstinglow, upon whom the spirit of investigation had descended with great power; ground away, and the phonograph, in a voice marvelously like her husband's went remorselessly on.

"Not much; they don't make this kind now. It's some old Monongahela, copper distilled, that Mrs. Barstinglow's mother gave her for medicinal purposes three years ago. Fill up, there's plenty of it, and I can replace it with any kind of beverage when it's gone. The old girl won't know the difference."

Mrs. Barstinglow felt herself turning to stone, but the next turn of the crank brought out an uproarious—

"Ha, ha, ha! Here's to the o. g!"

That fanned her cheeks into a flame.

"For mercy's sake, Malachi Barstinglow," she shrieked, "what does this mean?"

Mr. Barstinglow now looked as though he really did wish she had never gone to Keokuk.

"It's just as I tell you," he said, with an effort to look unconcerned that was like a humorous book, a colossal success, so far as its utter failure was concerned, "Somebody has been talking all sorts of nonesense into it just for talk's sake. How else could it get hold of such dreadful stuff in our dear little home, lovey?"

Mrs. Barstingly didn't say, but she turned away, and the phonograph asked carelessly,

"Throw around for the deal."

She thought she would faint, but she didn't, and the pitiless machine proceeded to remark, with a variety of voices,

"It's my age." "You'll have to straddle that blind if you come in." "Give me two cards." "Chip one." "I'll see your little one, and raise you a couple." "Push the bottle this way, Ben." "Ain't you going to stay in, Harry?" "Can't stay in on a pair of sixes." "Call you." "Two small pairs, kings to head." "Tens and deuces. Take the pot." "Barsty, get us something to eat. Old girl left the cupboard keys, didn't she?" "Yes; told her I was going to keep back, at home, to save expenses and keep out of bad company." "Ha, ha, ha!! Ho! ho! ho!!"

"Oh!" yelled Mr. Barstinglow, unable to contain himself any longer, while his wife, more dead than alive, leaned over the phonograph and ground away at the crank, in a dazed kind of a way. "Oh, keep it up! That's right! Keep her going! Grind it all out! Confound the diabolical piece of black art and the vile assassin that invented it. Keep it up! That's right! Believe a senseless, diabolical piece of monstrous mechanism rather than your husband! Keep her agoing! Keep it up!"

And Mrs. Barstinglow did keep it up. She kept it up and listened to that phonograph swear and shout and howl; she heard it shriek, "Oh! my eye, my eye!" She heard it tell some one to let some one else "have it again in the same place;" she heard it warn somebody to "hold his head over the stove hearth, and not let his nose bleed on the carpet," and at last, as it assured her very thickly and with some difficulty, that it was "a ban' of jorry goof fuf-fuf fellows," and that it "won'-hic won' g'me till morning," she ground it into silence, and sank back, speechless and breathless, while Mr. Barstinglow took the phonograph out into the back yard, and smashed it into so many and such small fragments that it couldn't reproduce even a steamboat whistle.

And now, when people go over to the Barstinglow's to spend a pleasant evening, and happen to say, "What have you done with the phonograph, Mr. Barstinglow?" it affords the visitors entertainment for the rest of the evening to study the different expressions which creep over the faces of Mr. and Mrs. Barstinglow, while Mr. Barstinglow, as he answers the question, thinks he would give ten thousand dollars if he could find out how the members of the Paragraphers' Association tells lies so easily and makes them sound so marvelously like the truth.—*Burlington Hawkeye.*

CATS AND DOGS, being household pets, everybody is interested in their doings. The latest remarkable chronicles respecting them are the following, the first being about a cat. Puss has been the attached companion of a little black and tan, for several years. The dog died one morning and was buried in the garden. At night the cat could not be found, but on the next she was discovered, stark and stiff on the grave of her canine friend. Readers may be ready to dispute this story, but it is vouched for in the London *Spectator*. The same journal is authority for two dog stories, more diverting. One is of a dog which disembowelled a pigeon pie, ate the contents, filled the vacuum with a sponge, and replaced the crust. This lacks confirmation, unless it can be shown that no hungry biped had access to the pie. The other is of a dog who had torn some letters, into fine shreds. "Who did that?" was asked with magisterial severity. The culprit hung his head. "Perhaps it was Gyp," was roguishly suggested. The canine rogue was caught in the trap, and wagged his tail in delighted affirmation. But as Gyp happened to be at that moment, two hundred miles away, the perfidious bar in action was not well put.

A TEXAS SUNDAY.

Rare Sport in the Old Town of San Antonio.

The Bull "Old Tige" Whips a Lion and Lioness.

[Herald Special.]

On Sunday last, San Antonio, Texas, was again excited over a lion and bull fight. After the fight of last week, in which the celebrated Texas bull, "Old Tige," whipped an African lioness, the lovers of this fierce sport and others governed by curiosity have had a desire to witness another combat between the Texas King bull and the well known African lion "Old George," who is reported to be the most ferocious animal of his kind in the United States. Before 10 A. M. the crowd began to assemble at the arena, which is just three miles from the city, and at 12 M. a large throng had gathered. The amusement of the day was begun by a fight between two Mexican bulls, to give a relish for the richer feast of horrors to come, but the bulls were too tame to fight—rather civilized bulls—and after many vain efforts on the part of the trained bull fighters to goad them to exasperation, this part of the programme terminated.

At one o'clock the lion "Old George," was put into the arena. He was a large African lion, who, although old, presented a formidable appearance. He was very large. He had been given a calf a few days before, which he destroyed in fine style, as well as several vagrant dogs that had strayed into the arena, in which he had been placed for a week past to allow him to exercise his muscles. Old George has only one eye, the other having been burned in order to get the remains of his keeper out of his cage in Memphis a few years ago, he having torn him all to pieces. At a quarter to 4 o'clock Mexican vaqueros were seen bringing the bull across the prairies. The lion was shut up in one corner of the cage, with a circus canvas, while the bull was led in by four men with ropes.

He took a sudden fit of butting, jerking away from his keepers, and made a rush upon one of them, a large, heavy made man, and threw him to the ground in an instant, piercing the calf of his leg with his horn. The position of the unfortunate man was horrible, the infurated bull standing over him shaking his head, threatening each moment to impale the prostrate victim. A cry of horror escaped from the multitude. Fortunately the attention of the bull was diverted and the injured man was conveyed out of the arena. A huge gash was cut in his leg, fracturing the tibia, cutting through two large muscles and an artery. But for the presence of a doctor the wounded man would have bled to death.

As soon as the bull was fairly in the cage the curtain that concealed the lion was dropped. As soon as they saw each other the lion crouched down, growling and lashing the ground with his tail. Before he could spring, the bull, although lame from his previous encounter with the lion, without a moment's hesitation bounded towards the lion, sprawling, feet upwards against the cage, followed it up by going for him again and pinning him to the ground. It was in vain the lion made show of resistance; the bull pinned him to the cage, holding him against the bars as in a vice.

On the bull withdrawing his horns, one of which had made a deep wound in the flank, the lion escaped. For fully five minutes the combatants glared at each other—the lion with uplifted paw and most ferocious mien, the bull with head lowered, as if to make the onset on the slightest provocation. The pose was magnificent. With a muffled roar the bull charged, his horns holding the lion firmly on the ground, the bull apparently suffering no injury.

The final assault of the bull was terrific. He gored the lion, and then, with a toss, sent him whirling through the air. When he struck the ground he lay on his back with his mouth open, apparently dead. The lion revived, however, but seemed unwilling to again tackle the monarch of the prairies.

The managers, seeing how unequal the combat was, determined to add a new feature to it. The bull was tied up, and while doing which he made furious efforts to get through the cage, the strength of which he tested to its utmost. The wagon was backed up to the door of the arena, and the lioness which had been vanquished last Saturday was turned in. Had the lion and the lioness attacked the bull together there is no doubt they would have come out victorious; but the lioness, remembering her previous encounter, fought shy, and beyond showing her teeth and striking attitudes did not do much, while the lion was too much exhausted by his exertions to do much damage beyond tearing the hide from the bull's face and legs.

It was a strange sight—probably never before witnessed in America—to see the infuriated bull rushing around the arena, with tail up and head down, chasing the two huge lions, tossing one after another over his head or trampling them under foot.

At times the bull seemed to be standing on his head on the bodies of the prostrate animals, that filled the air with their roarings. It was evident that the lions stood no chance, the lion being *hors de combat*, with several deep wounds, while the lioness was too fleet to allow the bull to pin her to the cage.

Just before the bull was lassoed there was a very pretty scene. The two lions were very close together, the crippled lion huddling up close to the terrified lioness. The bull advanced on them in a trot, but just as he was upon them he seemed to realize their helpless condition, stopped short, and, after eyeing them for a few minutes, slowly walked off in a different direction. Victory was declared for the bull, and he was lassoed and secured to the cage.

Just at this juncture, when everybody supposed the fight was over, the old Mexican bull-fighter, who had failed to have a fight in the morning, entered the arena and declared his intention of fighting the victorious bull. Just before the bull was turned in the man's wife interfered in a most emphatic manner. She said her husband would kill any bull in the world if he was sober, but now he was drunk. His mother, who must be upwards of ninety years of age, added her voice to the harmony, and the spunky old man, who is a veteran of the bull rings of Mexico, was taken off.

At this juncture, a general row was, with difficulty, avoided. The day's performance ended by turning another bull into the cage with the two lions to finish them off or give them a chance to retrieve their fortunes, but, on his making the assault, the wounded lion growled furiously, and after that all attempts to induce the bull to go near him were perfectly futile, while the lions themselves refused to assume the aggressive. The audience numbered about 2,000, and nothing occurred to mar the occasion, except the injuries to the man already mentioned, Jack Farley, whose leg is so mangled that amputation will have to be resorted to.

The victorious bull is one of the most extraordinary fighters ever seen. Such is the testimony of men who have been bull fighters in Mexico. Arrangements will be made to fight him against Mexicans next Sunday, when something still more tragic may be expected.

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TWEED'S CAREER, from the time his power and wealth culminated, when he was master of parties, cities, Senates and States, to the hour of his death in a common jail, is one of the most interesting incidents of recent history. But after all there was nothing extraordinary in his crimes save their magnitude. He was a type of the municipal and corporate plunderer the country over. He operated on a large scale; it was in the metropolis of the nation, which made him the cynosure of all eyes, while the exposure was startling and dramatic. This raised him above the common herd of rogues operating in exactly the same line of plunder, but TWEED was no better and no worse than they were and are. He had streaks of generosity of the ROBIN HOOD order, in stealing from the rich and giving to the poor, that attached to his fortunes the ignorant and unthinking. Analyze it and there is only a difference of degree in the operations of TWEED in New York and our municipal and political rings in Philadelphia and Pittsburgh and in Pennsylvania at large. The methods of Tweedism and Cameronism differed very little. The plan was and is to use the people first and then offices of high trust for purposes of personal aggrandizement, with a conscienceless disregard of a higher interest or motive than "sticking to your friends," no matter how vile. The odor of hypocrisy and cant attaches somewhat to our Cameronian patriots, and from this vice TWEED was clear. He plundered with a most unblushing front. Nor must it be forgotten that TWEED rendered important public service in his closing years—in his loss of wealth and power, long imprisonment and death in a prison cell. He demonstrated that the people, once aroused have the will and power to assert themselves, crush out corruption and dishonesty in Government, and bring faithless officials to prompt punishment; that no political power, built up as TWEED's was, on intrigue, and jobbery, can withstand them. It may seem omnipotent, but the time comes when it crumbles into nothingness. TWEED's downfall reinforces our faith in popular government.

NO MONOPOLY.

Mark Hopkins, the treasurer of the Central Pacific Railroad Company, who died recently, left a fortune of $15,000,000.

The gentleman whose death and accumulations are thus briefly recited, was the son of the late Bishop HOPKINS of Vermont, who was formerly rector of old Trinity Church of this city.

A few years ago, when the Central Pacific and Union Pacific Railroads were being built, with the money of the people, raised through heavy taxation after the war, Mr. HOPKINS was a poor man in California. He and a few other gentlemen, one of whom, Mr. HUNTINGTON, is President of the Central Pacific, managed to get control of its management, and, during its construction they became millionaires. We know nothing respecting the correctness of the statement that the estate of Mr. HOPKINS is valued at fifteen millions of dollars; but it has been well known to the California public for some years, that a few individuals controlled the stock of the Central Pacific Railroad, who, though in very moderate circumstances in the beginning, had suddenly accumulated immense wealth, and, in connection with the Bank of California, had rapidly acquired, and sharply exercised domination over all the important monetary affairs of the State, and over the Pacific coast interests generally.

Only a few years after the completion of the Central Pacific Railroad, this close corporation of men, when it was known that there was a large crop of wheat in California; much of which would be for shipment, bought up nearly all the ship freightage in port and coming in, and thus secured a complete monopoly. This gave them command not only of the price of ocean freighting, but of the price of wheat, etc., in the country; and their monopoly was mercilessly exercised. So much so, that it came near creating an actual rebellion. Gradually, but inexorably, they have in various ways made themselves masters of all the railroads in California, and instead of growing poorer by the operation, it is now announced that the estate of a single one of these monopolists is worth $15,000,000!!!

The last important movement of this close corporation was to construct and hold control of another line of railroad across the continent, south of their present line; with this two-fold object, first, to prevent the construction of an independent road, the Texas Pacific, (TOM SCOTT's line,) which if completed will be a rival to break up the Central Pacific monopoly, and second, to enable them to control the Union Pacific, at present the other part of the great continental monopoly. For these bold and ingenious speculators shrewdly calculate that if they can secure another route across the continent, and by that means be able to dictate terms to the Union Pacific road, they will thus absorb it into their gigantic system. For several years, the Central Pacific and the Union Pacific have been trying to swallow each other without getting this delicate operation fairly underway. The Union Pacific, through HIPPLE-MITCHELL, Oregon's honest Senator, and JAY GOULD, have moved heaven and earth and Congress, during the whole of the present session, to give them another line from Ogden, the western end of the Union Pacific, to Portland, Oregon, hoping thereby to prevent the construction of the Northern Pacific Railroad, and thus break that road down as a rival, and at the same time give them an independent route to the Pacific, and a chance of controlling their antagonist, the Central Pacific. It is notorious, that C. P. HUNTINGTON, for the Central Pacific, and JAY GOULD, for the Union Pacific, have spent nearly the entire session in the City of Washington lobbying, with their immense lobby, to break down the Northern Pacific and the Texas Pacific roads. The defeat of these unscrupulous millionaires, with their ill-gotten millions behind them, will be a triumph for the people of the entire Union.

Not a man, woman, or child in the United States, save only the few great, greedy monopolists of the Union Pacific and Central Pacific Railroads, but must be benefited by breaking up the stupendous monopoly which these men have established across this Continent. Every shipper on the Pacific coast and in all the Atlantic States, every continental traveler, are specially interested in putting an end to this monopoly; and the only positive way to do it is to encourage all honorable means, the constructionly of lines which may become rivals. All that the Northern Pacific Company asks is an extention of time in which to complete their road; and all that the Texas Pacific company asks is but a drop in the bucket, compared with the solid advantages the country will derive from its completion. As Col. SCOTT has clearly shown, the saving to the government annually, in cutting down the costly of military forces, and in reducing the cost of army transportation on our southern frontier, will considerably more than equal the amount of interest guarantee asked from the government, to say nothing of the vast future saving to the people by breaking up the present gigantic trans-continental railroad monopoly of the Union Pacific and Central Pacific Railroads. When a fortune of fifteen millions, in less than ten years, can be heaped up by one individual, starting with nothing, it is high time for the people of the United States to interpose and shorten the arms that are deep down in their pockets.

BANKRUPT REPEAL.

The Senate has taken hold of this subject in earnest, on a bill reported by the Judiciary Committee, and in charge of Senator MCCREARY of Kentucky, a strong advocate of repeal. The full text of the bill is as follows:

Be it enacted, &c., That the Bankrupt law approved March 2, 1867, and all acts in amendment or supplementary thereto or in explanation thereof, be and the same are hereby repealed; provided, however, that such repeal shall in no manner invalidate or affect any case in bankruptcy instituted and pending in any court prior to the day when this act shall take effect, but as to all such pending cases and all future proceedings therein, the acts hereby repealed shall continue in full force and effect until the same shall be fully disposed of, in the same manner at if said acts had not been repealed.

Senator MCCREARY in opening the debate on Wednesday avowed himself as opposed to any modification of the law that would retain it in any shape or form. Senator MATTHEWS of Ohio, proposed a substitute for the repealing act, which is likely to be strongly supported in the Senate. The question seems to be whether there shall be amendment or repeal. Senator MATTHEWS' proposition is stated as follows:

It provides that any insolvent debtor who shall make an assignment according to the laws of the State in which he resides shall be declared to be a bankrupt, and when his assets upon distribution by his assignee shall have paid to his creditors within two years from the date of said assignment fifty per centum of their claims, he shall be discharged and may file his petition in the United States Court for the district in which he may have made his assignment, in which case the Court shall determine and declare whether he is discharged a bankrupt.

This seems to contemplate the adjustment of a bankrupt's affairs under the insolvent laws of the State in which he resides, and then his discharge by the United States Courts. It mixes up State and Federal jurisdiction.

A bankrupt law is something in which it has been found impossible to satisfy public opinion. Up to 1867, when the present objectionable law was passed, the Government had been in existence seventy-eight years and bankruptcy laws had been in operation only four. The first law on the subject was passed in 1800 and repealed in 1802. The next was passed in 1841 and repealed in 1843. Then, in 1867, was enacted the present law, and which, after several amendments at various times, it is now proposed to repeal. The reason for the instability of such legislation, and why the country has preferred to be without such a law the greater part of the time is that bankruptcy laws are apt to inflict more injustice than they prevent. This feeling has become stronger and more general since the modifications of the new law introduced by the amendments of 1874, which, in the view of many honest business men, went far toward making the Court of Bankruptcy a mere port of refuge for tricksters and swindlers.

THE RING CARNIVAL.

The incapacity of the present CAMERON Legislature, and the facility with which it lends itself to the schemes of the jobbers, is without parallel. The Democratic House of 1875-'76 was inexperienced and occasionally blundered, but it was honest, and during its two years term not a single legislative job had its approval. The present Legislature from its start has been the obedient, docile creature of the CAMERON Ring, furthering all the schemes its owners asked of it. Having accomplished pretty much all that was wanted in the way of creating needless offices, at exhorbitant salaries or big fees, the members have turned their attention to feathering their own nests by audaciously plundering the treasury of a quarter of a million of dollars. There has been ample time to complete all the business of the session, within the one hundred days named by the law as a limit, but legislation of importance was delayed that the ring jobs might be forced through, with the result there must be an extension of the session, which means five hundred dollars additional pay to every one of the 251 members. That was the objective point of the CAMERON majority. It is the pay the ring vouchsafes for their services. That we do not exaggerate the reckless blundering and incapacity of the Ring Legislators, the annexed extract from the Pittsburgh *Gazette* plainly shows:

"The Pennsylvania Legislature has now been in session exactly one hundred days. In that time it has passed *fourteen bills and eleven resolutions*. The expenses of the present session can be measured by that of last year, which continued eighty days, and cost $440,145, or an average of $5,500 per diem, including Sundays. The cost for the one hundred days already occupied by the present session will foot up at least $550,000. If the session is prolonged, as indicated by ninety out of the one hundred and nineteen Republican members of the House in caucus, until the 24th of May, *the additional cost to the State will be nearly a quarter of a million dollars.* It is well to look at the hard facts of the case."

One hundred days in session at a cost of over half a million of dollars, and the product a dozen bills and resolutions! The session to be extended to the 24th of May—making the longest session of recent years—at a cost of six thousand dollars per day, or a total for the extension of nearly three hundred thousand dollars!

Mr. MACKEY, whose word is law with the two Houses to an extent never before witnessed in this State, is letting his young men cut it entirely too fat. He ought to throw them some odd scraps of bone, and send them home to their languishing families and indignant constituents.

GENERAL GRANT and his friends are hedging on the silver question. A couple of weeks ago came a fiery letter from the land of the Pyramids, denouncing the Silver bill, and declaring how gladly GRANT would veto it were he in HAYES' place. He denounced it as repudiation and a swindle. But a change has come over the spirit of the gentle ULYSSES' dream, and General SHERMAN announces he has a letter from GRANT modifying his former views of the Silver bill; and declaring, as it comes to be better understood abroad, it will do no injury to the national credit, and on the whole is a pretty good thing, is the Silver bill. We have a notion this letter was written on this side of the Atlantic by those who are managing GRANT's canvass for the succession. The probabilities are strong he will be the Republican candidate in 1880, and that he will be magnificently thrashed. His campaign committee is already at work, and this backing water on the silver question is a sample of their exploits.

GOLD at only *three-quarters* of one per cent. premium over the greenback dollar! This is the lowest point it has reached since 1861, and this despite the fact that this is the time of year when there is usually a large export of gold. The Government itself has helped to make exchanges rule against us by paying gold for silver bullion in London and Paris. It is believed that in this way some $6,000,000 of silver bullion has been imported, for which we must pay in gold or its equivalent, yet the premium runs at only three-quarters per cent. Not more than half a million of bonds per week are now returned from Europe, although the amount was larger soon after the passage of the Silver bill. The *Graphic*, noting these facts, draws encouraging conclusions as to the revival of business:

A prominent feature of the situation is that the nearer we approach to specie payments the larger is the practical addition to our currency. Already many retail firms are paying out gold coin in change; the house of A. T. Stewart & Co. have been doing it for some time past. It should be remembered that a very low premium or greenbacks at a par with gold and silver means an immense addition to the currency afloat and a natural stimulus to prices. We must expect to see business active because of the addition to the currency which is made by pouring into the channels of trade gold and silver in addition to the paper we have used heretofore. Hence we look with entire confidence to the business future. We said when the Silver bill was passed that this was a good time to buy, and the course of the stock market since then has shown that our vaticinations were correct. We said then, as we say again, that the danger is not from contraction, but from inflation. The movement of the working people for higher wages shows that there is an increased demand for labor, and there are a thousand evidences that the era of active business—the free employment of capital and labor—is about commencing.

SENATOR DAVIS of West Virginia, got a chance to remind the Republican Senators again on Wednesday of the amount of money their party had cheated the Government out of in its management of the Treasury. Mr. DAVIS, it will be remembered, is Chairman of the Senate Committee which has been investigating the Treasury Department. Hitherto he has only asserted that there were enormous discrepancies in the Treasury accounts; but on Wednesday he charged boldly that there had been a defalcation of over $50,000,000. Mr. DAWES undertook to defend the steal, but could only say it was because Democrats didn't understand the Republican system of keeping books. Mr. DAVIS informed him that he would prove his assertion in due time.

THE re-hearing in General PORTER'S case favored by LINCOLN, but denied by GRANT, and now conceded by Mr. HAYES, is a tardy act of justice. The investigation will necessarily involve the merits of POPE'S second Bull Run campaign, in which he was so unmercifully trounced. Generals SCHOFIELD, and TERRY, and Colonel GETTY, the commissioners, are acceptable to the friends of both POPE and PORTER, and it is believed the questions in issue will receive the fairest possible treatment. General PORTER'S reliance is on newly discovered testimony, or rather testimony only available since the war closed, as it comes mainly from Confederate Generals as to the disposition of their troops.

SECRETARY SHERMAN has made an agreement with the late Syndicate, for the sale "for resumption purposes," of $50,000,000 United States four and a half per cent. bonds, ten millions to be taken immediately, and five millions per month during the remainder of the year. If SHERMAN gets gold for these bonds he will hold it as a reserve to redeem greenbacks after the first of January next. In other words he increases the interest bearing debt to wipe out the non-interest bearing debt. He gives the Syndicate bankers a big speculation, and increases the bonded debt, in order to withdraw the greenbacks from circulation.

THE income tax agreed on by the House Committee of Ways and Means provides for a tax of two per cent. on all incomes between $2,000 and $3,000; three per cent. on incomes between $3,000 and $5,000, and four per cent. on all over $5,000. It is believed the proposition will fall in the House, and the matter will be compromised by suspending payments to the sinking fund for five years.

FARMERS who refused fifty cents per bushel for potatoes last fall are glad to get half that now. Through the country in many places they can be boaght for ten cents per bushel. Ham and eggs are also within reach of people of moderate means, being lower than for the preceding twenty years.

IT develops that "Old MAD. WELLS" is in Washington to induce JOHN SHERMAN to aid him to have paid his extraordinary claim, which is pending before the Southern Claims Commission. It aggregates over $600,000, and "Old MAD." will call everything quits if SHERMAN will pay it.

THE Senate Republicans are trying to bury the bill to put General SHIELDS on the retired list, in committee; but the Democrats of the House, if necessary, will put it on the army appropriation bill and force it through. The rebound of BUTLER'S trick is not encouraging.

THE production of pig iron in the United States in 1877 was 2,314,585 tons of two thousand pounds, a gain of nearly two hundred and twenty-five thousand tons over the product of 1876. Further evidence of a decided reaction in the trade is shown by the fact, that notwithstanding this larger product, the stock unsold at the close of 1877 was forty-five thousand tons less than as the close of 1876. Of the total product Pennsylvania contributed almost fifty per cent. A larger percentage of the country's product than the State has furnished for many years. The *Bulletin* of the Iron and Steel Association, which publishes a detailed report of the products of each iron making district, says that prices were lower in 1877 than ever before and so low as to be alike "ruinous" to the capital invested in the manufacture of iron and to the labor which produced it.

Two heirs of the Prophet Brigham, Alales and Ernest Young, have sued out temporary injunctions enjoinging the executors of Brigham's will from transferring a large portion of the late prophet's estate back to the Church. The complaint says the estate is worth only $1,000,000 and asserts that John Taylor, the new prophet, has made a claim for $900,000, which he alleges is due and owing to him as the legal representative of the Mormon Church; that the executors are about to secretly transfer large real estate interests to Taylor contrary to law, and therefore an injunction was prayed for and obtained. This proceeding is regarded as the first movement in a bitter impending struggle over the ill-gotten gains of the departed Brigham.

EVEN women are beginning to disbelieve in Bible reading in the public schools. The Minnesota women vote on all school questions, and the St. Paul women held a meeting a few days before the last election, to see about what and whom they were going to vote for. Three or four women persistently and pestiferously kept themselves before the meeting, trying to have the ladies pass a resolution favoring the use of the Bible in the school house. They were finally snubbed unmercifully and their leader sat down upon by being called to order, and the meeting adjourned without indorsing the Bible. The ladies discussed school books, school management and the propriety of having ornamental branches taught in public schools. They also appointed women delegates from each ward to attend the nominating convention.

THE New York *Sun* advises Bayard Taylor to get off to Europe as soon as he can, because of the ridiculous round of feasting and carousing to which he has given himself up ever since the Fraudulent President gave him an office in Germany. We print in THE POST to-day account of the beer-swigging match in which Bayard joined with the Germans of New York last week at their Leiderkranz Hall. The New York *Times* says the bill of fare was varied and extensive at this entertainment, and gives this translation:

Beer,
Cigars,
Beer,
More Beer,
Cigars,
Beer, Beer, Beer, Beer, Beer, Beer, Beer,
Beer, Beer, Beer, Beer, Beer,
Beer, Beer, Beer,
Beer.

A LARGE lot of real estate in Blair and Huntingdon counties, which was owned by Lyon, Shorb & Co., Pittsburg, came under the hammer a few days ago. The sale was held at Tyrone, and the aggregate sum bid for the respective properties was $269,000. What is known as the Tyrone Forge property brought $72,000; the Colerain Forge property, 20,000; Pennsylvania Furnace property, $100,000; Bald Eagle Furnace property, $55,000, and seventy-two acres of land at Tyrone, $22,000.

Mrs. SWISSHELM insists if the land had been manured, there would have been no riot here last summer. Hearken.

If your benevolent people, winter before last, had put your loafers to cleaning the streets or carting the manure off them into the exhausted lands which lie all around your city, instead of herding them in unventilated churches and halls, to poison the air and offend the nostrils of decent people, while they kept up a pious sniffle about repentance all winter long, we would not have had a riot last summer.

PENNSYLVANIA POLITICS.

SAMUEL HEPBURN, JR., is in the lists for a Congressional nomination in the Nineteenth (York) district.

MR. FINDLEY PATTERSON is suggested to the Democrats of Washington county as a capable and experienced representative in the Legislature.

THE Erie *Dispatch* wouldn't be surprised if Mackey and Cameron got Stone on the ticket instead of McMichael after all, for Lieutenant Governor.

THE Republican candidates for the Legislature in Butler county are William P. Braham, B. F. Garvin, Thomas Hays, Dr. William Irvin, J. H. Lewis.

THERE are four Democratic candidates for the Judgeship in Lehigh county, viz.: the incumbent, Judge Longaker, Edwin Albright, Edward Harvey and Thomas B. Metzger.

MR. PETER D. WANNING of Reading, has printed a card in which he announces his intention to contest with Mr. Clymer for the Democratic Congressional nomination in Berks.

THE Indiana *Democrat* thinks that Mr. J. Simpson Africa will have no opposition for Secretary of Internal Affairs in the Democratic Convention, and believes he is the best man who could be nominated.

THE Chester *Commercial-Advertiser* insists that Bullard shall not be held responsible for any of the eccentricities of the present Legislature; "he saw the terrible disgrace of being a member, and left in disgust."

HON. E. DELAFIELD SMITH, who was for many years a leading lawyer of New York, died on Friday at Shrewsbury, N. J. He was born May 8, 1826, at Rochester, and removed with his parents to New York city when ten years old.

THE delegates from McKean county to the Republican State Convention "are instructed to vote first, last and all the time for Hon. C. W. Stone of Warren, as the Republican nominee for Lieutenant Governor." Lucius Rogers was chosen Representative Delegate.

PROF. WICKERSHAM has Armstrong, Chester, Lancaster, York, Berks, and Lycoming counties instructed for him for the Republican nomination for Governor, while Gen. Hoyt will have, if he has not already, Philadelphia, Allegheny, Beaver, and Luzerne.

ACCORDING to the Scranton *Free Press*, which seems to speak by authority, Congressman Frank Collins will not be a candidate for Lieutenant Governor before the Democratic Convention, but will seek the nomination for Secretary of Internal Affairs.

MR. T. J. HAM has been elected senatorial delegate, and W. H. Dimmick and Leroy Bonesteel representative delegates to the Democratic State Convention from Wayne county. They are instructed to vote for Hon. J. Howard Beach for Secretary of Internal Affairs.

THE Democrats of Fulton county have elected Dr. H. S. Wishart delegate to the State Convention. James Kelly was nominated Senatorial delegate. McConnellsburg was the place agreed upon as the place and Saturday, August 17, as the day for the meeting of the next county convention.

THE Republican county committee of Clarion has selected Joseph Black and J. T. M'Cray representrtive and Major H. Wetter senatorial delegates to the State Convention. Instructions for Hoyt and Sterrett were defeated by a large majority. Venango has also refused to instruct for Hoyt.

MR. CAMERON'S Harrisburg *Telegraph* has a telegram all the way from Washingtsn to say that the selection of Colonel Jacob M. Campbell, who has been put on the Republican Congressional Committee, "gives great satisfaction;" that Campbell "is a warm friend of Cameron and fully represents his views."

THE Philadelphia *Times* says it may be accepted as the determination of the National or Greenback-Labor leaders who expect to direct the policy and action of the convention of that party, that ex-Congressman William H. Armstrong, of Lycoming, will be made the nominee for Governor and Chief Justice Agnew the candidate for Supreme Judge.

THE Washington *Democrat* says that Shallenberger will have no opposition for Congress in the Washington and Beaver district. H. J. Vankirk is named as Republican candidate for State Senator in the Washington district, but Senator Lawrence will have something to say about that. If he won't be Governor he might continue as Senator.

SENATOR S. R. PEALE, of the Clinton district, is a candidate for renomination, and just as likely as not will be successful. The Bellefonte *Republican* says of him: "If we must have a Democrat to represent us we know of no more worthy one in this district than our present member. He is worthy of the honors which his party are heaping upon him."

HON. C. A. MAYER of Clinton county, will be a candidate for re-election as President Judge of the Judicial District composed of the counties of Clearfield, Clinton and Centre, a call having been made on him by the bar of those counties. The Judge has been mentioned upon several occasions for the Supreme Bench and would make a first-class candidate.

THE Northumberland County *Democrat* thinks that if violent abuse of the Democratic party constitutes any claim to the gratitude of Republican politicians, Hon. William A. Armstrong has richly earned it by previous efforts in that direction, and for this reason has a good prospect of securing the Republican indorsement in the event of his nomination by the Greenbackers.

THE Democratic County Committee of Lycoming county met at Williamsport on Wednesday: Hon. R. P. Allen, H. H. Martin and W. S. Montgomery, Esq., were elected representative delegates, and W. W. Hart senatorial delegate to the Democratic State Convention. A resolution instructing the delegates to support Hon. A. H. Dill of Union county, for Governor, and Hon. O. H. Reighard for Lieutenant Governor was adopted.

IN the Franklin and Fulton Judicial district, in which Judge D. Watson Rowe is the President Judge, the nomination for the succession will be contested on the Republican side by Judge Rowe, Colonel Theodore McGowan and Isaac H. McCauley. On the Democretic side William McLellan and ex-Judge F. M. Kimmell are suggested, with Congressman Stenger hinted at as the dark horse of the fight.

REPUBLICAN aspirants for the Legislature in Washington county are numerous. Among them are Joseph R. McLain, Claysville; Silas D. Lockhart, Hanover; D. M. Letherman, West Bethlehem; William Kidd and A. B. Wolf, Washington; J. W. Stephens, Bentleysville; Adam Harbison, Canonsburg; D. D. Williams, East Bethlehem. It is believed that McLain and Duncan will be renominated, leaving only one place for the others to crowd themselves into.

FIXING THINGS.

Grant and Tilden and the Next Presidency.

[Herald Special.]

The "stalwart" Republicans, so called are a little trouble in their minds about certain imprudencies of General Grant. They complain among themselves that the General seems to be writing too many letters and that he is committing himself in a way which may make his nomination in 1880 embarrassing or even impossible. What could be more uncalled for, for instance, they say, than that the General should openly commit himself to Hayes' Southern policy and what a frightfully injudicious thing to write home that he is opposed to the silver legislation. There is reason to believe that several warning letters are on the way to the poor General urging him to keep still.

On the other side, the Democrats think themselves to have settled very felicitously the question of Mr. Tilden's renomination in 1880. It is impossible, they say, because the Democratic party is solemnly pledged to the one term amendment, and you know this is Mr. Tilden's first term. It would never do to violate all our pledges to the people by renominating him for a second term.

THE monument to General John E. Wool and his wife, for which the General left $50,000 in his will, is about to be erected in the cemetery in Troy. It is to be of granite, fashioned into the shape of an immense Egyptian obelisk, on one side of which will appear a brief dedicatory inscription written by Mr. William Cullen Bryant.

PERSONAL AND POLITICAL.

"THE Baby's Got a Tooth" is the title of the latest comic song out in England.

IN Montague, Texas, they have sentenced two Browns to be hanged twice for different offences.

Mrs. Mary A. Livermore and her husband, the Rev. D. P. Livermore, will for Europe on the 17th of April, and will be absent until September, passing most their time in Paris and Rome.

IT is said that a fund of $200,000 is in the hands of John Wanamaker and George H. Stuart of Philadelphia, and John V. Farrell of Chicago, as trustees and that the support of Moody and Sankey comes from the income of it.

"WHEN I left the Democratic party," says General Benjamin Butler, "it was an honorable association of brave men." "Is that why you left it, Benjamin?" asks the Boston *Herald*; "Was the company uncongenial?"

THE New England Methodist Conference has voted "hereafter no transferred minister shall be expected to come into membership with the conference who makes an habitual use of the weed, or go from it in that habit with the approval of the conference."

MICHAEL N. NOLAN, Democrat, is elected Mayor of Albany, New York, by a plurality of over 1,000. The Workingmen's candidate ran nearly as high as the Republican candidate. The Board of Aldermen stands: Democrats, 7; Republican, 6; Workingmen, 3.

GENERAL W. W. H. DAVIS, Commissioner to the Paris Exposition from Pennsylvania, will sail on Tuesday next, to remain until the Exposition closes. He will bear with him several interesting souvenirs of Lafayette and Rochambeau's revolutionary exploits to their descendants in France.

A YOUNG man in Marietta, Md., was poisoned by his sweetheart; but he recovered, and now insists that the marriage engagement shall not be broken. "She must have taken a real interest in me or she wouldn't have wanted me to die," he reasons.

BISHOP ANDREWS, of the New York Methodist Conference, has declared that the licensing of women as preachers is against the doctrines of Wesley. The disappointed advocates of the new departure have taken an appeal to the General conference of the Methodists of the whole country in 1880.

IN the forthcoming number of the *Nineteenth Century* Mr. Arthur Arnold gives the first tabular estimate of the value of the property of the Church of England, together with the incumbrances upon it. He reckons the surplus now at the disposal of Parliament to be more than $600,000,000.

EDWARD EVERETT HALE says that the voices of American women are too generally high and harsh, and he ascribes this fact to the custom in schools of making the children "read up loud." He would like to see placarded in every schoolroom Lear's praise of Cordelia.

Her voice was ever soft,
Gentle and low, an excellent thing in woman.

MR STANLEY is hard at work upon the narrative of his latest and most important African journey, expecting to accomplish the task of writing eight hundred octavo pages in seventy days. Already a large part of the manuscript is in the printers' hands. The book will probably be ready in May. It is to be published simultaneously in a dozen different places and languages.

MARK HOPKINS, the Treasurer and brains of the Central Pacific Railroad, who died childless, leaving fifteen millions wore shabby clothes, dug his own garden, picked up bits of old iron when he saw them, worked until two o'clock in the morning, wrote more on a page than most business men put on sheets, and paid $35 dollars a month rent. His adopted son Tim is at college.

MR. TENNYSON got fifteen hundred dollars in gold for his ballad in the last number of the *Nineteenth Century*. The London *Athenæum* says that is "a very large sum," but "quite in keeping with" the poet's customary receipts from his publishers. Mr. Longfellow, it will be remembered, was reported to have received recently from the publishers of *Harper's Magazine* three thousand dollars for a poem.

PROF. FAWCETT is a fierce Radical in politics, but nevertheless a loyal subject of Queen Victoria. The professor once went on a shooting excursion with his father, whose gun, filled with small shot, accidentally went off, and the discharge lodged in the eyes of his son, who is consequently blind. He is member of Parliament for the fashionable watering-place, Brighton. His wife transacts his correspondence.

SUIT has been brought against Lieutenant General Philip H. Sheridan by one James A. Whalen, of Louisiana, to recover nearly $500,000 worth of property, consisting of live stock, farming implements, sugar, molasses, &c., converted by defendant to his own use in 1867. It is understood that the defense will show that all these acts of appropriation were done by the general in his capacity as a military officer.

SATANTA (or Santanta, as the reader prefers), the famous Kiowa Chief, is making chairs in the Texas penitentiary, but is very leniently treated, being allowed to desist and fall asleep whenever he chooses. Though he is stalwart and has not a gray hair in his head, he claims that he is 86 years old, and when a reporter asked him the somewhat superfluous question whether he liked prison life as well as hunting buffalo and surprising emigrant trains he heaved an artesian sigh.

THERE is, according to the London *World*, considerable commotion in the English colony in Rome at the religious proclivities manifested by the English Ambassador, Lord Paget. He does not attend the old English church, but prefers the ministrations of Dr. Nevins at the American Prodestant-Episcopal church of St. Paul's. Dr. Nevins' assistant has recently gone over to the Vatican enemy, and Dr. Nevins himself was a cavalry officer in the United States army before he donned the cassock.

CHARLES HARAK, of Bushville, Ind., is 70 years old, but he wooed a girl of 18 with so much vigor that, after long hesitation, she promised to marry him. They were to meet on a certain day in the County Clerk's office and have the ceremony performed. In the mean time Harak's son, aged 54, took a fancy to the girl, and had no difficulty in winning her away from his father. The young couple went to the County Clerk's office earlier than the appointed hour, and when the old man arrived they were already married. They asked his blessing, but did not get it.

CANTASTOPTHIS.

STROPE.

Oh, he was a sweet, young, lithesome man,
And he moved with a tender grace:
And a smile like the sweep of an angel's wing
Played over his fair young face.

ANTISTROPE.

"I bring," he said, and the editor bowed,
For he loved the sweet young things;
"I bring," he murmured, "a poet's song,
A lay of the balmy spring."

CLIMAX.

Then the editor gathered his cross-cut saw,
And the nail grab, all the same;
The big sledge-hammer, the long crowbar,
And the club with the terrible name.

CATASTROPE.

He sawed him in two, and flattened him out:
He tore out each quivering lung;
He pinned him up to the sanctum wall,
So scattered, and yet so young.

—*Burlington Hawkeye*

THE NATIONAL CAPITAL.

Washington Social Aspects as Seen by Don Piatt Through Cynical Spectacles.

[Washington Capital.]

There is so little going on in the social world of Washington that it is almost impossible to get at anything worth putting to record or commenting upon.

The season is beautiful. The soft Southern airs blow through the sunlight over the Kidwell bottoms, and between potions of quinine and gin we expand our lungs and rejoice in our living; yet there is a dullness brooding like a fog over all. One feels as if one could sleep away the hours that are so quiet and so slow.

One fact to be noted is the change one year of a new administration has wrought upon the National Capital. The old familiar faces of the Grant regime have nearly all disappeared. Gone are the gay equipages, the flash of diamonds, and flow of lace. The wild excitement, the feverish life that drove like mad the whirling hours away, have given place to a sober, rather tame, and certainly no more refined sort of existence.

BELKNAP AND ROBESON.

Sometimes, at rare intervals, one or two of the leading actors appear like ghosts, haunting their old places, that know them no more.

We were sitting at the Club restaurant (Johnny Chamberlain's, the gambler) the other day smoking a cigar, after a mutton chop, to be had at no other place this side of London than this restaurant, when Belknap and Robeson met upon the pavement in front. They stood, before entering, for a few moments, and we could not resist the thought and feeling that came upon us at the sight of these once prominent men.

Belknap appeared as burly, solemn, and dignified as ever. His gray, or rather blue, eye still looks at one curiously, which always seemed to say: "Well, who are you, anyhow, and what do you want?" His skin is clearer than of old, his full flowing beard and hair as neatly combed as in the days when one navigated round his full stomach to bow to his beautiful wife.

Our Rotund Robeson is also as rotund as ever, with a darker, richer tinge in his wine-stained countenance. The late jolly Jack Tar hides his eyes behind heavy glasses, but he gives one now, as ever, proofs of the good living to which he is addicted. What stores of fat capon, delicious terrapin, heaven-created and angel-cooked canvass-backs, and succulent soft shells and lobsters, have gone to make up a Secretary of the Navy.

Belknap and Robeson were the roistering swashbucklers of the Grant regime; and right jolly fellows they were, so tight on wine and loose on contracts. They were captains, they were, in their day. Rich men courted them and fair ladies smiled on them; while the great crowd followed, flattered, sought, and sued, and the great officials took it all as if to the manner born.

And now how changed! Time was when they could not thus stand upon the street without being surrounded by an admiring crowd. Now no one ever notices the two. Passers by scarcely glanced at the once potential gentlemen. And they came into Chamberlain's for lunch like ordinary mortals—nay, like the spirits of some old Indian Chiefs coming back to haunt their once happy hunting-grounds, now converted into cornfields and meadows.

THE DIPLOMATIC DUCKS.

There is considerable talk of a quiet sort about the treatment the foreign diplomatic agents in Washington are receiving at the hands of the Administration. It seems that, Mrs. Hayes having put her little foot down on the wine at the White House, the diplomatic corps cannot be invited to dine, because, as Mr. Evarts has impressed it upon the family, that a dinner without wine would be regarded as an insult.

We learn that it is an actual fact that at State dinners milk and water are actually substituted for wine, and that intoxicating liquors are abolished from the board. Absurd stories are told among the amazed diplomats how a servant goes around behind the guests with a pitcher in each hand, and says, "Water, sir?" "Milk, sir?" "Water, sir?" But, of course, this is an exaggeration.

If milk is really substituted for wine fish ought to be banished, for milk on fish is provocative of more colic than any other indigestible combination known to suffering humanity; unless indeed lime water be added; and the servant entrusted with the distribution of the milk ought to follow with a jar of lime water to neutralize the vitiated acid sure to come.

The fact is, the dinner itself should be abolished. It is a heavy affair at best, when enlivened by sherry and champagne. It is a nuisance when given over to heavy eating and heavier talk. Of course Mrs. Hayes has a right to reduce her principles to practice, and we honor the courage that carries it out in the teeth of custom or fashion. But the reform is only possible in banishing the dinner itself. A State dinner at the Executive Mansion is a quasi official ceremony, and when the wine is eliminated it not only loses its official significance, but degenerates into a heavy, indigestible bore.

If their high principles will not allow the use of wine, common sense dictates an absence of dinner. Let the stupid affair be ruled out, as we learn the diplomatic corps is virtually set aside.

TACT.

We have heard lions roar in our time, and experience has taught us something, and after a year's observation we think we have discovered the cause of the Administration's trouble. There in too much ice in it.

We assert, strange as it may sound, that the trouble is not in the conciliation at the South, nor altogether in attempted Civil Service reform, but in the strange way the Administration removes itself from social contact with the world about it. No man calls on the President that does not leave with the impression that, although the smiles were smiles, and the voice soft and low, yet the smiles were sunlight on snow, and the voice, be it ever so soft, was wind coming through the key-hole of an ice-chest.

Messers. Evarts, Sherman, and Schurz are worse yet. Talk of sending ships in search of the north pole, when we have the poles all about us; and if the north pole, "lost in the gatherd winters of a thousand years," is no better than these official poles of ours, it is not worth the trouble of finding.

The entire absence of the fascinating influence of social life, the absence of all tact, rende every one uncomfortable and discontented. Flowers and buttermilk, hymns of praise and prayerful regard for the high moralities are all very well in their way; but they are also in the way—when made to do duty for all else—of success of any sort.

All About a Brick.

[To New York Evening Post.]

A well-known citizen living not many blocks from Union Square relates an incident somewhat in this wise:

One bright morning in the month of November, some years ago, I was preparing to go down-town, when the servant informed me that a man was waiting at the front door to see me. "Tell him I'll be down in a moment," said I. On going to the door a man of tall stature and robust appearance, calling me by name, requested assistance, saying that he had a large family, a wife in delicate health, and no means to procure food for them. "You appear to be strong and healthy; why don't you work?" asked I. "Simply, sir, for the reason that I cannot procure work."

Not having any work to give him, I thought I would test the sincerity of his intentions. "If I give you work, what pay do you want?" "Anything, sir, you choose to give me, so long as I can obtain means for my suffering family." "Very well," said I, "I will give you 25 cents an hour if you will carry a brick on your arm around the block for five hours without stopping." "Thank you, sir; I will do it." After hunting awhile I found a brick, placed it on the man's arm, started him on his walks, and then went down-town to my business.

Not having the least faith in the man's promise, I thought but little more of it, yet as I knew I should go back within five hours I determined to see if he performed his work. My business kept me away rather later than I expected, so I had to forego my usual walk home, and took a Fourth avenue car to be back within the five hours.

As I approached the corner of the street where I reside I found a great crowd of persons gathered—two fire-engines, a hose-cart, and a hook-and-ladder-truck. Upon inquiring where the fire was, I was informed that it was a false alarm, and that what brought the people together and occasioned the agitation was the spectacle of a tall man carrying a brick on his arm around the block for nearly five hours. The neighbors were looking at him from the windows and doors as he passed along; some thought he was crazy, but when spoken to his answer was: "Don't stop me: it's all right." As he interfered with no one, he was allowed to walk on undisturbed. "Where is the man now?" I asked. "There, you can see him at the other end of the block, walking with his head down," was the answer.

He was just about turning the corner, and I waited until he had performed the circuit, then, taking him quietly by the arm, I marched him to my house, followed by a lot of boys. In the meantime, the firemen, engines, and hose-cart rattled off. The man was thoroughly tired out when I took him into my hall and seated him on a chair, while my servant went for a little wine and something to eat. I paid him forth with a dollar and a half. He informed me that, while making one of his turns, a lady came out of a house and inquired why he was carrying that brick, and on his giving her the reasons he received a dollar. The object soon became known, for as he passed the houses small sums were given to him by different persons, and he was well satisfied with his day's work. "But," said he, "what shall I do to-morrow?" "Why," I replied, "go early in the morning to the houses from which you received the money and ask for work, and no doubt you will find some one who will put you in the way of getting it; then report to me. The following afternoon he informed me that he had been sent to a German, who kept a pork establishment in Third avenue, and who wanted a clerk to keep his books. He was to get $5 a week if his work proved satisfactory, and his duties began on the following day. Before leaving me he asked for the brick which had brought him such good luck, and I gave it to him. Within the year I ascertained that the man had been transferred to a larger establishment of the same kind, with a salary of $1,000.

Three or four years after this I was riding in a street-car, when a well dressed man accosted me with a smile, and asked me if I knew him. Seeing me hesitate, he said: "Don't you recollect the man who carried the brick?"

He informed me that he was doing a prosperous business on his own account, had laid up money, and expected soon to build himself a house up-town.

"What became of the brick?" I inquired.

"That brick, sir, has always occupied a place on our mantelpiece, and we value it as the most precious of our little possessions. It has made our fortune."

An Acre of Silver.

[From the Rocky Mountain Tourist.]

One of the most remarkable mines of California Gulch is in leads three feet in thickness, the ore from which yields from 240 to 270 ounces of silver to the ton, and lies like a coal bank in a stratification of limestone, dropping about fifteen degrees. Two openings have been made at points 600 feet apart, and sufficient ore is in sight to make millions of "dollars of our daddies." The owners have gone far enough to know that there is a full acre of the ore in one solid body, and some conception may be formed of the amazing richness of this discovery by a calculation of its dimensions. A cubic foot weighs 170 pounds, and, as the ore lies, twelve cubic feet make a ton. There are 43,560 square feet in an acre; and the acre of ore, being three feet in thickness, makes 130,680 cubic feet, which, with twelve cubic feet to the ton, makes 10,900 tons, worth $250 per ton, or the enormous value in the aggregate of $2,700,000. The Crescent is another mine worked like a coal bed, the ore lying horizontally in the large room that has been opened, the roof being held up by heavy timbers with very stout caps and tugging poles. The ore breasts from a foot to three and four feet, and occasionally very fine specimens of horn silver are found.

An Historical Goblet.

[Richmond Dispatch.]

The residence of Gen. Bradley T. Johnson, of Richmond, Va., was recently robbed, and a lot of silverware stolen. One of the articles missed is a silver Goblet, with the following history. "The silver goblet had been used at the seige of Porto Bello, in 1740, by Admiral Vernon, under whom served Lawrence Washington, and, with the rest of the silver, was buried at the siege of Charleston, in 1780, to save it from Sir George Clinton. It was again buried in 1865, at Raleigh, to hide it from Sherman's raider's and was dug up after the capitulation between Johnston and Sherman from the camp of one of Kilpatrick's brigades."

LONGINGS.

When shall I be at rest? My trembling heart
Grows weary of its burden, sickening still
With hope deferred. Oh! that it were Thy will
To loose my bonds and take me where thou art.

When shall I be at rest? My eyes grow dim
With straining through the gloom—I scarce can see
The waymarks that my Savior left for me.
Would it were morn and I were safe with Him!

Oh, that I were at rest, like some I love,
Whose last fond looks drew half my life away,
Seeming to plead that either they might stay
With me on earth, or I with them above.

But why these murmurs? Thou didst never shrink
From any toil or weariness for me,
Not even from that last deep agony;
Shall I beneath my little trials sink?

No, Lord; for when I am indeed at rest,
One taste of that deep bliss will quite efface
The sternest memories of my earthly race,
Save but to swell the sense of being blest.

Then lay on me whatever cross I need
To bring me there. I know thou canst not be
Unkind, unfaithful or untrue to me!
Shall I not toil for Thee, when Thou for me didst bleed?

A HYDROPHOBIC TEST.

A Man Who Offers to be Inoculated with Mad Dog Virus.

Mr. Henry Bergh did not accept the challenge of the New York physician to prove his disbelief in hydrophobia by submitting to inoculation with the virus of a mad dog. In his place, however, a voluntary subject appears, who offers to submit to the test if the physician will pay him in gold the $2,000 offered to Mr. Bergh. This substitute lives in South Brooklyn, and a reporter interviewed him at his house last evening. In response to a question as to whether he wrote the acceptance of the Doctor's challenge, the man said—

"I wrote it, and if the doctor wants to try the experiment on me I am ready to submit to it in consideration of the sum I named.

"But don't you think $2,000 a small sum for the risk you will run?" asked the reporter.

"No; it's enough, I think, for I do not believe I run any risk."

"But if the inoculation kills you, what then?"

Then the money would go to my family. You see I don't believe there is any such thing as hydrophobia, and I am sure I ran a much greater risk when I went into the army. Whenever the doctor puts up the money I am willing to try the experiment."

"How came you to make such a proposition?"

"Well, you see I was reading the doctor's challenge to Bergh, and I thought the physician was making fun of the animals' friend. I believe in Bergh, and as I told you before I don't believe in hydrophobia, and as nobody could expect so good and useful a man as he is to submit to such an experiment I concluded to offer to do it myself. I don't want my name printed unless my proposition is accepted, but you know where to find me and that I mean business."

"What is your motive in making this offer?"

"I want to make the money, of course, but then I am anxious also to do something for the cause of science."

"But if the experiment kills you?"

"The cause of science will be served all the same. But it won't kill me. People who were bitten by dogs have died in great agony no doubt, but it was their fears and not the bite which caused their death. I'm not going to let my imagination kill me, I can tell you, and my only fear is that the doctor will back out."

"You don't think the offer made in good faith, then?"

"I think it was made to tease Bergh, but as I ain't as useful a man as Bergh is and need the money more I have concluded to try the experiment if the doctor means business."

"What does your family say to this proposition of yours?"

"I havn't told them yet."

This remarkable conversation, at once so frank and straightforward, induced the reporter to lead the talk into other channels, to see if his interlocutor was equally practical and hard-headed on all subjects, and it must be confessed if the man is a lunatic nobody short of a lunatic can discover it. He is coherent and logical in everything. "I am an engineer," he said, "but just now I'm out of a job. I was getting $2 50 a day, but another man came along and offered to take my place for $12 a week, and so they let me go." Apparently he feels no uneasiness in regard to another job, and his home is certainly as cosy and comfortable as the home of any intelligent mechanic in the City of Churches. The walls of his parlor are adorned with prints and chromos, and in one corner is a piano with music and music books scattered over it. He has to himself "a whole house" and is proud of the comfort and taste with which he is surrounded. Altogether it is no good a home to be forsaken lightly, and if the man is as earnest as he seems—for a profound seriousness pervades all that he says on the subject of rabies—he must be a strong disbeliever in the theory of hydrophobia. When the reporter rose to go he put on his hat and accompanied him to a car, talking on a variety of subjects on the way, but frequently recurring to the proposition which was the occasion of the reporter's visit, and when the latter was leaving he said by way of good by, "Tell the doctor whenever he is ready with the money I will be on hand for the experiment, and you and I will break a bottle of wine over it afterwards."

The Boy Who Advised.

[Detroit Free Press.]

The architect who plans high front steps to a house is in league with certain boys who have a "large and assorted stock" of meanness born in their natures. Proof of this can be found any day in the week in Detroit, and the latest was gathered in no later than Saturday afternoon. A very nice young man, dressed in the nobbiest style, and sporting a cane which never cost less than a dollar, walked up the high front steps of a Jefferson-avenue mansion and pulled the bell. It was plain enough even to the driver of a street car that the young man had an affection for somebody in that house, and that he was about to meet his charmer. But it wasn't so plain to a stub-nosed boy who was drawing a picture of an Indian warrior on the flag-stone with a piece of indigo. He looked up, quit his work, and, loafing along to the gate, he called out:

"Them air folks don't want any patent tooth-paste to-day!"

The nobby young man gave a sudden start of surprise, but he instantly realized the vastness of the gulf separating him and that street boy, and he did not reply.

"Our folks don't want any clothes-wringers to-day, and you want to hear me!" called the boy.

The young man heard him. Several pedestrians also heard him, and as they looked up the young man wondered why no one answered the bell.

"I'm telling you fellow up there," said the boy, "that we don't keep no boarding-house here! If you want cheap board you must go around the corner, and three blocks straight on! Do you propose to pay in advance?"

As no one came to the door the young man pulled the bell again.

"I'm telling you that you can't pass yourself off on us as a grasshopper sufferer!" shouted the boy. "If you want some cold vittles go around to the side gate!"

Four pedestrians had halted on the other side of the street, and the young man looked down on the boy and softly said:

"Boy, can you catch ten cents?"

"We don't sign no petishuns here for a national monument to the inventor of the dish-pan!" replied the boy. "What I'm talking to you is that you want to go around to the cook's door!"

The young man wished a wish containing 413 grains fine that the builder of those high steps had been dead for forty years, but the door didn't open, and the boy hung right to him, calling out:

"Hain't I been telling you that you can't get in there? You may be the private watchman on this block, but you can't go around pulling front door-bells and putting on airs! If I have to argy much louger I'll call the police!"

"I've got a half-dollar here, boy!" said the young man, as he turned around.

"Let's see how it looks!" replied the lad.

But the half dollar was at home. The young man searched for it in vain, and disgusted boy turned to the men across the street and called out:

"Isn't it agin the law for a fellow to be taking a beeswax impression of a front-door lock in the daytime?"

They started to come over, and the young man hurried down the steps and up the street. He gave the boy just one look. It was a look in which railroad collisions and steamboat blow-ups were equally mixed and then frosted with a Bogardus-kicker.

"O! ye kin wink at me and try to buy me off!" growled the boy, "but these principles of honesty were painted all over me when I was a baby, and they can't be rubbed out or bought up for wealth!"

Just then a young lady threw open the door and smiled and got as far as: "Why, Fwed!" when she discovered he wasn't there. The footman was out and she had waited to "fix up," and "Fwed" had gone. She backed in and shut the door, and the mean boy got down to finish his Indian, muttering:

"If he couldn't raise 50 cents to reward me, how'd he ever manage to git that gal one o' them corsets with a hundred and ninety bones in it?"

FARM AND GARDEN.

TAMING A HORSE.—It is not necessary to whip a horse to bring him under subjection to your will. Kindness will accomplish what whipping generally fails to do. Some very excellent hints are furnished us for the management of a horse that is difficult to handle, in the experience of a man who runs his chance in buying a high-priced animal of this kind. He relates as follows,

I thought I had a winter's job before me, but the first thing I wished to do was to win his confidence—to teach him to love me, which I feel I have effectually done. I began by giving him apples and potatoes, which I always taught him to eat from my hand, and at the same time patted his neck and head. In this way I made rapid strides in gaining his confidence. What I dreaded most was to harness him. Those ominous words, "A valuable horse to those who know how to handle him."

"Was I the man? Harnessed he must be, for every day's delay was making the matter more difficult and dangerous. I procured the help of two good men and began. I admit that my nerves were a little shaky, yet my confidence in managing a horse had not all died out. After some trouble we got him fairly in the shafts, and I found myself seated behind him ready for a start. But it was no go. I soon learned that there was no danger of his running—not a bit of it! He threw himself back in his harness, and evidently expected a "scrape." But in this he was disappointed. I could sit as long as he could stand, and I waited, said nothing, but waited until he got tired of waiting, and started of his own accord, when I drove him, and could handle him with perfect ease. The next day I tried him again, with the same performance, followed by the same result, and from that day to the present time he has never refused to start when I asked him, or in any way behaved improperly. It is the fire and spirit that add value to the steed, when brought under proper subjection to the master.

"Dan and myself have become the best of friends. He is disposed to do anything I ask him, and I never strike him a blow. I talk to him if he is frightened. A kind word from me assures him, and he takes courage.

"He can "make his mile" in three minutes, or twelve miles an hour; has fine style and action, and as good and clever an animal in the stable or harness as I could wish. My boy could handle him and take care of him with perfect safety. It was not the whip that made him what he is, but the law of kindness, which always works best on man or beast. But I have a good valuable horse, and I think he has a master who knows how to handle him."

PREPARING WOOL FOR MARKET.—Walter Brown & Son, New York, send to the Utica *Herald* the following sound suggestions on what is necessary for the wool growers of this State, if they would secure a better price:

"There is no doubt that the wool of New York State is, in strengh, texture and working qualities, equal to any grown in this country, and the whole reason why it is sold in the markets so much lower than wools from Ohio, is on account of the great loss in shrinkage from dirt and grease, in preparing it for the cards at the mill.

"The first point considered by the manufacturer in buying his raw material, is the probable cost of the wool scorched, and the nearer the wool is brought to that condition, when he examines it, the more surely can he calculate that cost, and the more willing pay the intrinsic value for such wools, where the chances of a mistaken judgment are diminished, than for greasy, heavy parcels, on which it is more difficult for him to calculate the loss in shrinkage.

"Another feature of the case which the growers should consider, is that with heavy, half washed fleeces, when some months elapse before they go into consumption, the grease becomes "set" in the staple, and the additional trouble and expense to the manufacturer in rendering them clean must naturally reflect back upon the grower. In this connection we would mention that the farmer should not let his sheep run too long after washing and before shearing, otherwise the grease will start out again and in time give the wool a yellow and unlightly appearance."

EARLY LAMBS.—At a recent meeting of the Pennsylvania State Board of Agriculture Mr. Eastburn Reeder made an address on the subject of sheep husbandry, from which we make the following extracts, promising that spring lambs will only bring one-half of the prices he names. Indeed, it seems scarcely probable that the farmers can rely on such a price as sixteen cents a pound live weight even in certain markets. He says:

"Good, strong, common ewes should be procured, in July if possible, and young and vigorous thoroughbred South-down bucks should be turned with them immediately after harvest, allowing not over twenty-five ewes to one buck, if a lamb not over fifty ewes to a yearling ram. By this practice the lambs will ordinarily be dropped between the 15th of December and the middle of January. If the ewes are well fed during the winter, and the lambs have a free and separate access to corn meal as soon as they are old enough to eat, they will, by the middle of March, or when they are three months old, weigh from forty to fifty pounds each, and bring twenty-five cents per pound live weight, or ten to twelve dollars apiece. I have known some of our farmers who had their lambs ready to send off by St. Patrick's day to realize as high as twelve dollars per head for them. Of course this extreme price does not last long, and is only obtained by a few, but the price does not usually come down below sixteen to eighteen cents per pound, or eight dollars a head for lambs before the first of June, by which time the lambs should all be marketed.

After the lambs are sold, the ewes will soon fatten, and can usually be sold for a dollar or so apiece above first cost; and estimating that gain in price, with the value of the fleece and manure to balance the cost and trouble of keeping, the lamb can be reckoned as clear profit. If the ewes are good it may be best to keep them on; this will depend upon their condition and the rates at which they can be replaced. If, however, the lambs are dropped later, or kept longer, or sold for less prices than I have named, say five or six dollars each, the profit will be proportionally less, but there will still be a profit equal to the price obtained for the lamb on every ewe that raises one; and it is not strange or unusual for a flock of ewes to average one lamb apiece—some flocks do even better than that. Now, if a profit of from five to ten dollars a head, or averaging seven and a half dollars on each ewe, I think it must be seen that sheep husbandry can be made profitable. The record of my flock of sheep for the past seven years, commencing with 1870 and closing with 1876, shows even better than this. The average number of ewes kept was sixteen. The average amount received from sales of sheep and lambs was $170, or an average of $10.62 per ewe; and this sum is exclusive of amounts received for wool, and for premiums at agricultural fairs. It is true that I sell the most of my stock to be kept as breeders, but still the prices obtained are not far above what they would command if retailed from the butcher's wagon or stall."

THE WALKING GAIT.—The London Live Stock *Journal* says: "A fast-walking horse getting over the ground so much quicker, would represent so much more ground plowed, harrowed, or rolled, in a given time, than that accomplished by a slow-walking horse, thereby reducing very much a farmer's expenditure in that somewhat large item—wages. This being of such vital importance to farmers, it is a matter of great wonder that they should not hitherto have recognized the fact, and taken steps to provide themselves with fast-walking horses, whose education in this branch had not been entirely neglected, and to have bred from the best performers of both sexes, so as in time to form a breed of fast-walkers in the same way that Americans have formed a breed of trotters so renowned for their speed as to defy the world. They began by first educating their horses to trot, and then by a judicions selection of sires and dams to found a race of trotters. Why do not the farmers in this country do the same with reference to walking horses? A fast walking hack should always command a long price, for what is more delightful than riding a horse with a long swinging stride, who can master from five to six miles an hour at a walk. Nor is this all, for a horse which is a perfect walker is sure to be good at his other paces. Special prizes given at all horse shows for the best walkers would be a step in the right direction. Our colonies, however, are beforehand with us in this, for in Australia all the principal shows do give prizes for the best walking horses. But the first thing to be done is to teach the young animal how to walk well; it is very easily done, only requiring a little patience and time.

DRAINING—Should it be desired to drain a depression in a field where the subsoil is of clayey or hard pan nature, thus preventing the sinking of the water and the lay of the land is unfavorable for ordinary draining, first dig a hole as if for a well, through the impervious stratum at the bottom hollow, fill it up with refuse stone, remove the excavated earth so as to allow a sort of a basin and a free access of the water to the pit and standing water will never injure the grass crop in that part of the field. In this manner many comparatively useless pieces of land may be utilized and made to produce a good crop, besides there are, on nearly every farm, immense lots of stone, useless for building purposes, answer that can be made to a good purpose in this way.

CORN TO THE BUSHEL.—According to law 70 pounds of corn in the ear is a bushel. 4,000 cubic inches make a bushel. When corn is extra good this is full strong, or poor it is short.

Now, how much does a crib, 10 feet long, 8 wide and 10 high, contain?

800 cubic feet, 800 by 1728 divided by 4,000 equals 345.6 bushels. Or, what is exactly the same thing, multiply the cubic feet by the decimal .432. The product will be the number of bushels, 800 times .432 equals 345.6 bushels.

PASTURE SHADE.—The only real argument against shade trees in pasture is, that the animals collect there and deposit manure where it is not wanted This may be avoided by erecting temporary shades that can be removed from time to time to different parts of the field, and thus do double duty, affording comfort to cattle and manuring land. These temporary shades may be placed on barren knolls and the poorest spots in the pasture, having the effect of inducing increased fertility where most needed.

An Encouraging Word.

[Courier Journal, Louisville.]

After the 1st of February, 1879, the salaries of the city officials of Pittsburgh are to be reduced from an aggregate of $45,060 a year to $37,590, a saving of $7,560. There is much kicking against the measure, and two or three officials threaten to resign; but the reduction is necessary on account of the straitened financial condition of the city, and the Pittsburgh people have made a good start towards remedying their difficulties.

AN ANGRY BABY.

No human being who saw that sight
But felt a shudder of pale affright,
He sat in a window three stories high—
A little baby, with no one nigh.

A stranger saw him and stopped to stare,
A crowd soon gathered to watch him there:
A gleam! a flutter!—in airy flight
Came past the window a butterfly bright!

From fields of clover and perfumed air,
Waylaying insect, what brought you there?
The baby saw it, and eagerly
Reached out to catch it with glowing glee—

With fat, pink fingers reached out—and fell!
The awful horror no tongue can tell!
Poor little baby, so sweet and bright!
Pale faces quivering and lips grew white.

Weak women fainted; strong men grew weak,
Up rose one woman's heart-piercing shriek,
Hurrah for the awning! Upon the fly
Caught the youngster and tossed him high.

The bounce prodigious, made baby scowl;
He caught his breath, sir; and sent up a howl,
All blessed the awning that had no flaw!
But a madder baby you never saw!

IN THE COKE FIELDS.

Connellsville Coke on the Mt. Pleasant Branch.

Interesting Fossil Remains in Coal Mines.

Iron Ore, Coal and Limestone Under One Sod.

[Special Correspondence of Pittsburgh Post.]

CONNELLSVILLE, April 13, 1878.—The coke men are as jealous of any one claiming to make Connellsville coke without the real soft coal of that neighborhood as the Nevada miners are about the yield of their ore per ton. The limited district in which this soft coal for coking purposes is found assures them that they have a good thing of it, and any outsider who attempts to palm off hard coal coke on the market is laughed at and his knowledge of the coal seams ridiculed.

The Cochrans, for instance, who have made coke here for thirty or forty years, boating it to Cincinnati, where it seems to have got an earlier and better hold for foundry and furnace purposes than it did in Pittsburgh, have the whole country mapped out, as to the rise, and dip and direction of the Connelsville deposit, and one can get a good knowledge of its extent from one of these old operators, because they speak from actual experience, the test which puts many a theory to flight; they have tunnelled and bored, and quarried and burned, and more than all, taken their goods to market, and chaffered and sold all kind of coke for all kinds of fuel purposes, and they know exactly what they are saying when they talk Connellsville coke.

There are other men like the Cochrans, of course. I mention them as probably the best example in the business of men acquainted with the peculiarities of the article they manufacture. Along the line of the Mt. Pleasant branch, about twelve miles from Connellsville, the Buckeye works of Mr. J. W. Cochran are situated, and adjoining his works are

BOYLE AND HAZLETT'S COKE WORKS,

Mr. John D. Boyle and Wm. Hazlett, have about three hundred acres each of this soft coal, being on the southern outcrop of the northern dip. The way it slants into the ground is called the dip If it leans toward the south and gets deeper toward the north, that is called the northern dip. The coal goes in at the works named and sinks gradually, rising with much the same slope, coming out near Latrobe and Blairsville. It dips in, like the letter V, only more gradually, the distance between the two outcrops being fifteen and twenty miles, and the total depth reached at any point being less than one thousand feet. One prong of the letter represents the southern outcrop of the northern dip, the other the northern outcrop of the southern dip.

It may seem strange that one slope or dip of this coal would make good coke, and that the other would not, but so it is. The northern outcrop, or lean of the coal seems to be chilled and is harder, contains more sulpher and will not make coke without washing, the southern outcrop is soft and makes probably the best coke in the Connelsville region. The V represents the end of a long trough, and along the edge of this trough are the various coke works situated. Several of these troughs will stand side by side V, V, V, with a barren strip between them under which there is no coal, and on the surface, the soil is very thin and the land poor and rocky. These strips of poor land run through Westmoreland and Fayette; they are called by different names in different localities, but are the same strips of territory. Poverty-neck and Barren Run, illustrate it, names well known in this locality. So it would seem that the great mass of vegetation which flourished before the formation of the coal beds, is still represented on the surface over those beds by better land than that which lies over the barren measures, or places where there is no coal.

The mines of Boyle and Hazlett are worth a visit in connection with this latter subject of vegetation. They run one hundred and eighty-three (183) ovens for the manufacture of coke, and as a consequence mine a great deal of coal. Their mines are on this southern outcrop of the northern dip of the Connellsville coal, and join the Buckeye works of J. W. Cochran. I was in one room of twenty-five acres, the roof being supported by great square pillars, with the regularity of the red and white spots on a checker-board, only the space mined out was much larger than the pillars which remained in. Over an acre of coal is taken out of these mines every month. The Superintendent of the mining operations, the "Pit Boss" as they call him at the Boyle and Hazlett mines, is a very interesting character. Like most of these pit bosses he was raised in the English mines, and spoke with the regular English accent. He had wrought, he told me, in the mines under the sea, at Solway Frith, two miles directly out from shore. The main heading of that mine ran six miles under the sea, and was two hundred fathoms (1,200 feet) deep.

As we groped our way through the gloomy caverns that have been so lately made in the Connellsville district by these miners to supply the extraordinary demand for that peculiar kind of fuel, I thought of the catacombs, and wondered if ever these abandoned mines would be used like the old stone quarries under Paris, or the very ancient one in Egypt, which has furnished mummies for all the shows, or the most celebrated one on Appian Way.

DEVLIN, THE MINER FROM SOLWAY FRITH.

You need not talk any when going through the mine with Devlin, the English miner from Solway Frith. He will show you more curiosities, and tell you more about coal than ever you saw or knew, unless you are very well posted on that subject, which I was not. He showed me great trees, which by the mysterious process that had made all the coal, were turned into almost pure charcoal, preserving their shape, the roots, and slightest wrinkles on the bark. Some of these trees are four feet in diameter. Devlin has had the diggers uncover many of them carefully. They lay on the ceiling or roof at the bank, which in the Boyle & Hazlett mine is about six feet from the bottom, after the track has been put in. Devlin calls them his curiosities, and will show you plenty of them.

CURIOUS THINGS IN A COAL MINE.

In one place would be patches of small plants like the clover, another, great swaths of rushes or coarse prairie grass, stretching across the mine as if they had been cut down at one sweep of the scythe. The large trees seem to have been of pithy nature and something like the palmetto in appearance; the bark does not resemble that on any of the trees which now grow in this locality. The trees have all fallen in one direction, the storm or convulsion which cast them down, came from the northeast, as the trees all lie southwest from their roots. The grass is bent the same way. The cleavage of the coal is all in the same direction. When they work one way on it, it is like chopping into the side of a log; when they work the other, it is like splitting the log.

One of Develin's greatest curiosities is a great cane tree, about six inches in diameter, and some sixty feet long so far as uncovered. It lies southeast differing from the lay of all the others. Close to it are clusters of leaves like the pine apple or the palm. Near the cane tree, along the middle of one of the headings is a row of turtles, one big one about the size of the bottom of a common wooden bucket, and others about the size of your two hands opened out. The little ones lie with their noses up to the nose of the big one. Devlin pulled one of the small turtle fossils off for me, and I brought it away. The Hayden survey party brought back with them from the Rocky Mountains, barrels of fossilized water turtles, found in limestone caves and crevices of the highest peaks of the Rocky mountains. Devlin's turtles are jet black, and quite flat; the Hayden turtles are round and white. This coal tract of Boyle & Hazlett is nothing but

A HUGE BED OF CHARCOAL.

You can gather it up, and it will soften in your hand like shoe-blacking. They are exhausting it very rapidly. The day I was there they had taken out three hundred and sixty cars of coal, of thirty-three bushels to the car. Last month, out of pits Nos. 1 and 2, they mined 261,690 bushels of coal; it was all made into coke and shipped before it was cold. Samuel Baer, a one-legged digger, turns out as many as seven wagons, of thirty-three bushels each, per day. Many a two-legged man would lose courage if faced with the task of digging and loading two hundred and thirty bushels of coal each day, but this one-legged fellow tackles it with cheerful heart, and propping himself against the face of the coal, deep underground he labors, unnoticed. Some of the lazy loafers who hang around the towns, and whose one hand seems unwilling to wash the other for nothing, ought to look into a coal bank and delve for a living. If industry be fortune's right hand, and frugality her left, the Connellsville coke region must be on a fair way to wealth. Everybody works here, and there is but very little drinking. A man may tipple all his life in the coal regions, and never take a drink, as Thomas Lawton told me. "Mr. Zuch," said Lawton, the pump engineer for Boyle & Hazlett, "used to tipple here, but he and Mr. Henry are now together, and run forty ovens near Connellsville." The tipple boss is a very important fellow at a coal mine, and attends to the cars when they are brought out of the mine and tipples it into the proper place for the ovens or the large cars or boats. They must be fair men, for they keep the accounts of all the wagons as they come up and report the number to the office each day. A mistake of a wagon is not easily overlooked if a man loses it, and if added on to him, if it should not be dug, would soon make a hole in the operator's pocket. But you can observe the greatest care to have the thing exactly right, and the affairs go on as evenly as the business in a money bank.

BIG JIM COCHRAN.

Speaking about the bosses and proprietors working reminds me of one of the Cochrans they call Big Jim. He is the partner of the Browns in the largest coke operation up here, running four hundred ovens all the time, and buying from outside parties to fill contracts. Big Jim was always a worker. When he was building his ovens, the men employed had the regular railroad and canal wheelbarrows, and common shovels. Big Jim worked right along with them but had a big coke-barrow with sideboards and a big coal shovel, and kept up all day long with the men.

A kick occurred among the men about the price of their boarding; they were at a farm house near by. Big Jim told the farmer to fix up a sixteen dollar a month table and a ten dollar a month table, and when the men came into dinner Big Jim made his little speech to them. Any one who wanted to could set down to either table. The men hesitated a moment when Big Jim seated himself at the ten dollar table saying, "Well, fellows, this is good enough for me." The men all followed, of course, and the price of board was reduced from that day out.

THE FOUNDATION OF JIMTOWN.

Young Emerson was telling me a story about the foundation of Jimtown, which illustrates the pluck and endurance of Big Jim. Many years ago, when the Cochrans were struggling in the coke business to have it established, Mr. Sample Cochran and Big Jim made a couple of small boat loads of coke and floated them to Cincinnati. They had built their own ovens, dug their own coal, burnt the coke and pulled it themselves, loaded it on their boats and floated it down the river. Arriving at Cincinnati they found the market full of fuel, no price, themselves broke, and things looking pretty black generally. Sample Cochran got tired and sold out; Big Jim wouldn't. He tied up his boat and hired out to a vinyard man at 50 cents a day, sleeping on his little coke boat. The river went down, fuel got scarce, and before the summer was over he sold his coke for thirty-five cents a bushel, and the money he made on that trip was the foundation of Jimtown.

FURNACE SITES.

Whilst in the Boyle & Hazlett mine I saw an opening they had made to get at the iron ore, by a shaft from one of the vacant rooms in the coal mine. This native ore is the same vein that is mined on Munces creek by Everson, McCrum & Co., for their furnace and rolling mill at Scottdale, some six miles below the Boyle and the Cochran places. The limestone for a flux, and the coal and ore are abundant, the ore yielding 33 per cent costs but $1 80 per ton delivered. At Stauffer's station, on the Mt. Pleasant branch, the same road all these works are on I have been speaking about, there is a great stretch of level country on Jacob's creek. Several parties looked it out as furnace sites before the panic, but it fell, they never completed the proposed purchase.

Mr. James W. Cochran tells me he can see no difference in the yield of a farm, in crops, after the coal has been taken out; that he has known farms to sell for $40 per acre with the ribs out. The water does not leave a farm when the coal is taken out unless it is badly broken up on the surface by the sinking of the rock strata. The water is generally very near the surface, and coal one hundred feet deep is usually under it.

The country has a great future; they are now but taking the coal above the water level. They must and will go deeper as a steady population of miners settles and get homes around the present works. They are beginning to push their trade and establish offices in P

Weekly Post.

JAS. P. BARR.....WM. SCHOYER.
JOS. S. LARE.....E. A. MYERS.

JAMES P. BARR & CO.,

EDITORS AND PROPRIETORS.

OFFICE—POST BUILDING, 145 WOOD STERET.

Pittsburgh, Saturday, April 20, 1878

SPECIAL ANNOUNCEMENT.

According to the terms of our premium list for subscribers to The Weekly Post, the offer only extended to April 1, 1878; but in view of the fact that many persons engaged in getting up clubs have not secured the lists, (and therefore the premiums they were anxious for) we have concluded *to extend the time until July 1, 1878.* Therefore persons sending us clubs, in accordance with the terms of the notice printed on the second page of this issue, any time up until the first of July, will be entitled to the premiums specified; which include

A first class spring buggy;

Eirst class sewing machines;

American solid silver hunting case watches;

Webster's Unabridged Dictionary; and

A copy of The Daily Post for six months;

In accordance with the number of the club. We also extend our offer of the beautiful premium engraving, of "Mother and Child," to every advance paying yearly subscriber to The Weekly Post, up until July 1, 1878. This engraving is admired by every one who has seen it, and cannot be purchased in any picture store in Pittsburgh for the full subscription price of the paper.

THE GREENBACK IN FAVOR.

Sherman's resumption plan, lately perfected in New York, and heralded over the country with a tremendous send-off, amounts to this: A New York syndicate takes ten millions four and a-half bonds, having the option to take forty millions more between this and the first of January, which they will probably do, as four per cents. are now a fraction over par, and four and a-halfs quoted at 103. With the fifty millions in gold secured in this way, and the seventy millions he hopes to have on band, Sherman will commence the work—unless prevented, as he will be, by legislation—of retiring and destroying greenbacks. The interest paying debt is increased, and the non-interest debt (greenbacks) reduced. We don't see anything in this achievement to make a fuss about.

Greenbacks on Saturday in New York were only one quarter of one per cent. discount from gold. This is substantial equalization, and it is likely par will be reached within a few days. The action of the Senate Committee on Finance in agreeing on a substitute for the bill repealing the Resumption law (elsewhere reported in The Post) will probably wipe out the difference between gold and greenbacks. The new project stipulates:

1. Greenbacks to be received at par for custom duties.

2. The four per cent. bonds to be exchanged for greenbacks at par.

3. The withdrawal of greenbacks on the issue of National bank notes to cease, and all greenbacks received in the treasury to be paid out at par with gold. No more greenbacks to be canceled.

We can see no objections to a law of this character being substituted for the resumption repealing bill, especially as it is certain such a bill cannot become a law over the promised veto of Mr. Hayes. What the Democrats have always maintained is that greenbacks should be appreciated to the gold standard by the natural operation of the laws of trade and finance, and not by contracting and destroying them, thus crippling the business of the whole country. Enlarging the legal tender quality of the greenback, by receiving it for custom dues and the four per cents. will appreciate its value and maintain it at par with gold. This will bring gold and silver into active circulation, and thus there will be a large addition to the currency of the nation. A slight inflation, if you please.

The New York *Times*, referring to the programme of the Senate Finance Committee, which appeared in The Post of this week, says the committee was unanimous in favor of receiving greenbacks at par for custom dues and four per cent bonds, but divided on the amount of circulation to be maintained. The range is from $300,000,000 to $400,000,000. The *Times* says Senator Wallace believes the business interests of the country require the volume of legal tenders to be maintained at $380,000,000, but thinks it is probable $350,000,000 will be agreed upon, which is over $2,000,000 in excess of the amount outstanding on April 1. The hard-money Senators on the Committee—Bayard, Morrill, Dawes, and Kernan—will oppose any sum in excess of $300,000,000. Should that sum be agreed upon, the present system of retiring legal tenders under the eighty per cent. clause of the Resumption act could be continued until the amount outstanding shall be restored to $300,000,000. We have no idea it will be agreed upon. The *Times*, by the way, criticises Secretary Sherman very severely on his claim that he has authority under existing laws to re-issue greenbacks, redeemed in gold after the first of January next should the Resumption act remain in force. It is on such re-issue that Sherman bases his ability to resume. He concedes that to save his resumption law; but the *Times* shows conclusively he has no such power, under the law. "Redemption of government notes is payment," and the treasury not being a bank of issue it cannot pay them out again. But this can be cured by a law prohibiting the Secretary from retiring greenbacks below an amount to be fixed by law. What that amount shall be is the question. We think, if the national bank notes are retired, about seven hundred millions would till the bill. That is the figure of the greenback and national bank note circulation. Until the national banking system is superceded, Senator Wallace's estimate of $380,000,000 of greenbacks is probably near enough to what the business of the country now requires.

ANOTHER TARIFF BUMMER.

Senator Jim Blaine of the State of Maine, Mulligan's correspondent and Jay Gould's attorney in the United States Senate, is announced to speak, the latter part of this month, to Johnny Roach's ship builders at Chester, on the tariff. This is the place for Blaine, as there is an odor of subsidy about that particular ship yard.

It is to be hoped on this occasion Senator Jim Blaine will explain the great reductions made in the tariff on Pennsylvania iron and coal in 1870 and 1872, when he was Speaker of the House. With a Republican President and an overwhelming Republican majority in both Houses of Congress, Blaine being Speaker of the House and responsible for the committees, the tariff was amended reducing the duties on pig iron $3 36 per ton; on railroad iron, $1 34 per ton; on sheet iron, $3 37 per ton; on steel, $10 30 per ton; on bituminous coal, 50 cents per ton; on window glass, 20 cents per 100 pounds; on cotton goods, one-half cent per yard, etc., etc. These reductions are much larger than those contemplated by the Wood tariff bill and were made at a time when business was flourishing at a tremendous rate, and when our American manufacturers were branching out in every direction. There was a need of protection then that does not exist now, that John Sherman's universal contraction has diminished the cost of production so that we can safely compete with English manufacturers.

We had no processions, no big mass meetings, no orators from Washington, no delegations in Washington, no pony purse of a hundred thousand dollars, and no frantic newspaper appeals about "free trade," when the Republicans cut down the tariff in 1870-72. It was accepted without a murmur. How different now. We have politico-tariff gatherings from one end of the State to the other, no end to clap-trap and deceit (such, for instance, as calling the Wood bill a British free trade scheme), and an agitation precipitated, as if the very life of the State and people was trembling in the balance.

Probably about one per cent. of this is genuine and honest; but the remaining ninety-nine per cent. is unmitigated buncombe, manufactured to order. We profess to be as honest and sincere in our devotion to Pennsylvania interests as the average citizen, but this made-to-order agitation, this fighting of windmills and grinding political axes in the name of protection, is becoming somewhat nauseating, especially when we remember the equanimity with which the great reductions made in the tariff, when the Republicans were in power, was received.

Something decidedly remarkable is about to be observed in Indiana politics. The Democrats of the Hoosier State have a great deal depending on the complexion of the next Legislature. Under the present system of gerrymandering they may carry the State by a majority of 20,000 and still lose the Legislature. In order to secure it they will be compelled to put forward their best men, and it is now said that ex-Governor Hendricks will be entered as a candidate for the State Senate from one of the close districts. From a candidacy for the Vice Presidency to a seat in the Legislature is a big slide, but Mr. Hendricks is so thoroughly devoted to his party that he will probably take it. Here is an example we might imitate in Pennsylvania. We have Congressional and Legislative districts generally Republican, but which we can carry by nominations of exceptional fitness. The people are willing to make the nominations, but the "distinguished citizens" will not run, and then grumble at the mediocre character of men seeking position. We know of no better field for Democrats of ability, politically ambitious, than the Pennsylvania Legislature, if they are honest and true. The Republican legislators are mere machines, and have so degenerated in quality they carry no moral weight. There is a far better chance for a rising young Democrat—or old one either—to make his mark in the House or Senate at Harrisburg than in the House at Washington. There he is only one of a mob of three hundred smart or smarter than he is. It is the old story that, to make a noise in the world, it is better to be "a large dog in a small puddle than a small dog in a big puddle." Russell Errett make no secret of the fact that the biggest mistake of his life was giving up being a party autocrat in Harrisburg to be a nobody at Washington. The nobodies in Congress have a two-third majority all the time over the somebodies.

It is well enough to remember that equalization is not resumption. France for nearly two years before formal resumption paid out coin for her paper, and when she resumed recently she had more gold and silver available than there was paper of the Bank of France. When England resumed in 1823, she had as much gold on hand as there was paper issued by the Bank of England and the joint stock banks. There is this difference, however, in our case. Secretary Sherman proposes to retain $300,000,000 of greenbacks in circulation, paying them out again as they are redeemed with the $120,000,000 of coin he expects to have on hand. That may work; but how will it be with the $321,000,000 of national bank notes outstanding? There's the rub. The advertising dodges, as Mr. John Harper calls them, of two or three banks now voluntarily redeeming in gold, amount to nothing. They have been preparing for a year or two, by reducing their circulation. The mass of the 1,500 national banks are not in the same condition. They have only their reserves of greenbacks.

The Paris Exposition will be opened two weeks from Wednesday by the Marshal-President MacMahon, with as much pomp as French Republicanism will allow. All appearances indicate that the exhibition will equal, if it does not surpass, any that has been held. In 1867 the number of visitors at Paris was over 10,000,000, the exhibition being open 210 days. At Philadelphia there were about 300,000 less visitors than this, but the Centennial was open only 169 days, making the average 60,000 each day against 47,000 for Paris. But this year's fair will probably exceed that of 1867; it certainly will if a general war, as appears probable, shall be avoided. Commissioner McCormick feels confident that the articles of exhibit from the United States will be as well disposed of as those of most other countries when the building shall be formally opened. But in spite of delays the exhibition will be opened at the appointed time although it will probably take two weeks after that date to complete the work. The Philadelphia Exposition, opened on the 10th of May, was not completed for weeks.

The Legislature is wedded to its long session. The Allegheny county members have honored themselves by urging, at all times, faithful work.—*Gazette.*

The Allegheny county members, except Zerr, have dishonored themselves on all occasions by obeying orders they got from Cameron and Mackey. We believe, without exception, the delegation voted for the Bank Commissioner and Recorder jobs, to give places to Hart and Quay, providing the latter with a $50,000 office in Philadelphia, for ten years, against the protests of citizens, the entire press of the city, and the City Councils. Our members have honored all demands of the Ring, and are nearly all candidates for re-election that they may enjoy the blessed privilege of voting for Don Cameron, just as they did a year ago, when they were walked up to the rack to vote for the son of his father.

The letters which have appeared in The Post, from our special correspondent, descriptive of the Connellsville coke region, have been read with great interest, and every day we hear them commended. Western Pennsylvania affords as fine a field for the tourist and the investigations of the scientist, as any part of the Union, only we who live among these wonders of nature that contribute so largely to the wealth of the State and nation, become indifferent to their magnitude because of close contact and business intimacy with them. We propose to do our part in opening the eyes of our people to the great resources of this part of the State. We all know in a general way something about them, but the details are a sealed book even to the best informed. We hide our wonders under a bushel, and most of our great manufacturers and operators are as indifferent about advertising as the medical faculty. They take what comes, and let more enterprising people reap the richer harvest.

Armstrong of Lycoming, continues to flaunt the red flag in the face of the Republican party. He claims to run the Nationals, who will soon be without a platform but will never want for leaders, and upon the strength of his devotion to the Greenback movement insists upon being adopted by the bond-holding gold party. But then Armstrong don't care for platforms or principles so that he gets a nomination. What to do with Judge Agnew is the problem. The Republican leaders say distinctly that if he is on the National ticket with Armstrong that is the end of Judge Sterrett, which is as true as preaching. It is more than probable the Republican nomination for Governor will be tendered him through fear, and Beaver once more take its station among the great brain-producing counties of the State.

The Maryland resolutions of Montgomery Blair, on the Presidential fraud, were presented in the House on Monday by Mr. Swann, and raised a tremendous breeze on the question of what to do with them. Garfield and the Republicans wanted the House to refuse to receive them, thus denying the right of petition. But the Speaker seemed to think they should be received and go to a committee, and this was the view of Stephens, Cox and others. A special order intervening the question was not disposed of. It is decidedly refreshing to see the Republican leaders of the small Hayes faction in the House objecting to the right of petition. Thompson, of Butler, wanted to send them to a special committee, for which he was soundly rated by his Republican colleagues.

The English papers are discussing the dangers to British commerce, in case of war, from privateers fitted out in the United States. Rumors are current in London that the Russians have crews officered and ready to proceed to the United States at a moment's notice, to ship on steam privateers to be fitted out in this country to prey on British commerce.

EDITORIAL MENTION.

Congressman Douglas is a candidate for re-election, and apologizes to his constituents for his recent behavior; but denies he was instigated by an "undue allowance of drink." What is an undue allowance, we would like to know?

Hon. George A. Jenks of Jefferson county, was in the city on Tuesday, and expresses great confidence in the success of the Democracy this fall. He don't scare at the showing of the discontented, and gives reason for the faith that is in him.

Cincinnati is called the Paris of America, we suppose from the tendency of its population to suicide. They have no Notre Dame to jump off, but six Cincinnatians have made way with themselves in five days. There were three suicides on Tuesday.

All who want to take advantage of the Bankrupt act had better hurry up and get in their little assets and save the pieces. The whole act will go by the board in less than thirty days, and failures hereafter will be attended with difficulty, and require an honest show of hands.

Gold down to 100½, and we judge from the *Leader*, if it hadn't been for the silver bill it would be down to about 95. From all the *Chronicle* has to say, we judge it has not heard the news and believes the country is wrestling with blasted credit and repudiated bonds. We can't all be prophets.

The pious State of Maine—where the law even prohibits the sale of a glass of cider, let alone beer or wine—has been startled from its complacency by a series of horrible murders. The people are agitating the revival of capital punishment. Maine also has one divorce for every twelve marriages and the number is rapidly increasing. Evidently there are weak spots in humanity aside from tippling and inebriety.

The Washington *Star* states the curious fact in regard to the old American gold in circulation before the war, likely to be brought out from stocking-legs, where it has been horded, that from abrasion it is from two to three per cent. under par. The Treasury Department in taking it is rigid in making the reduction, so that when this gold does emerge into use it will be less than greenbacks.

It begins to look as if the Republicans of Western Pennsylvania were disposed to take the bit in their mouths. Crawford county on Monday instructed for Grow first and then Wickersham. Venango and Lawrence have done the same, and Mercer was expected to follow suit yesterday. But Mr. Mackey will arrange these little matters when the delgates get to Harrisburg. He has a way of his own, and medicine that never fails.

The Republican papers manifest a great deal of glee that the Glover Investigating Committee has caught a Democratic office-holding bummer, in Donavin, Assistant Doorkeeper, with Uncle Sam's money in his pocket. We like it. There is only one class of rogues we desire to see more thoroughly exposed and promptly punished than Republican plunderers, and they are Democratic rascals, who steal the name of the party to serve the devil in. We have no whitewash for them.

Mrs. Tilton's statement will hardly revive interest in the Beecher scandal, as it assuredly throws no light on it. She first confessed, then denied, and now confesses again. Beecher, of course, is in the field with another denial. What either of them say has no influence on an intelligent verdict, unless supported by other evidence. This last confession is probably preliminary to the reunion of Theodore and Elizabeth, and was exacted by the former as a condition precedent; but for all that she probably told the truth.

The Senate on Monday passed Senator McCreary's bill repealing the bankrupt law of 1862 and all the supplements thereto, by a vote of 37 ayes to 6 nays. This indicates its passage by the House. The repealing bill provides that it "shall in no manner invalidate or affect any case in bankruptcy instituted or pending in any court prior to the day when this act shall take effect, but as to all such pending cases and all future proceedings therein, the acts hereby repealed shall continue in full force and effect until the same shall be fully disposed of, in the same manner as if said acts had not been repealed."

Chairman McClelland is announced as consulting with Senator Wallace in Washington; as to the present and future of the Democracy of this State. It is well to seek wisdom wherever it may be found, but we have about come to the conclusion its fountain head is not located in the District of Columbia, although there are chunks of it in the Senate and House. Very little practical good has ever been evolved from Congressional interference in local politics. The people have a notion they are able to manage their own affairs, without dictation from Washington, and are growing every day more decided about it.

The English Parliament has taken its usual three weeks Easter recess, which seems conclusive that war is not looked for at once, although some contend the Ministry will take occasion of the absence of Parliament to precipitate events. Germany, it is said, is directing its efforts at conciliation toward Austria alone, and there are indications that Russia and Austria will agree upon some mutually satisfactory modification of the treaty of San Stefano, leaving England again isolated, to get what terms she can. It is improbable that three weeks can pass without the culmination of the Anglo-Russian difficulties, either in the certainty of war or of peace. The present state of feverish anxiety must be ended.

General Burnside, whose broad ballasted and sedentary nature is wholly given over to reform, has introduced a bill in the Senate which requires that "moral and social science" shall be taught in the public schools of the District of Columbia. He doubtless feels that something ought to be done to counteract the influence of Congress upon the youth of that district. Therefore this bill provides that "as a part of the daily exercises of each school there shall be instructions in the elements of moral and social science, including 'industry, order, economy, punctuality, patience, self-denial, health, purity, temperance, cleanliness, honesty, truth, justice, politeness, peace, fidelity, philanthropy, patriotism, self-respect, hope, perseverance, cheerfulness, courage, self-reliance, kindness, conscience, reflection and the will." Good for Burnside. He has solved the enigma of ages. Home culture is of no account, and the millenium is to be brought about by an act of Congress. The hero of Fredericksburg clearly has softening of the brain.

The tunnel under the British Channel is quietly going on. The experimental shaft at Sangatte is already 330 feet below water mark, a pair of pumps throwing out water which works in plentifully; while in the chalk bed under the channel a trial gallery has been opened perpendicularly to the shaft. If no serious obstacles are encountered in this gallery up to a distance of 3,281 feet, the grand tunnel will be begun. The prayers of sensick Englishmen and Frenchmen will accompany the workmen.

The Supreme Court of Alabama, in an opinion just delivered by Justice Manning, holds as valid and perfectly consistent with the Constitution of the United States the act forbidding marriages between white and colored people in that State. A former Supreme Court of Alabama, composed of Republicans, held a contrary opinion. The Legislature of Iowa recently refused to repeal an act forbidding mixed marriages. Rhode Island did the same.

McKee, of the St. Louis *Globe*, has shown he was capable of gratitude. Grant commuted his jail term of two years to six months and remitted his fine of $10,000. The removal of the fine touched the old convict's heart, and McKee, out of gratitude, has become the principal howler for a third term for his benefactor.

PENNSYLVANIA POLITICS.

The Republicans of Lawrence county elected delegates to their State Convention on Saturday, and instructed them for Grow first and next Wickersham for Governor.

Hon. John P. Colihan was elected representative to the Democratic State Convention from the Second Legislative district of Schuylkill county on Saturday. He received no instructions.

A Bellefonte correspondent of the Williamsport *Gazette and Bulletin* says that the Greenbackers are talking of running Mr. Constance Curtin, a brother of the ex-Governor, for Congress in Mackey's district.

Hoyt's nomination is considered certain, although Don Cameron thinks it would be better for the party to put up Judge Williams of Tioga. He talks that way, but orders Hoyt delegates on the half shell.

Mr. P. Gray Meek, of the Bellefonte *Watchman*, is going to make another strike for the State Senate this fall. Mr. Meek has already seen service as a legislator, having been a member of the House some years ago.

Thomas Robinson, editor of the Butler *Eagle*, is announced as a candidate for Congress against Colonel John M. Thompson. The latter's nomination is doubtful; but Robinson, Jerusalem, wouldn't he make a Congressman.

There will be contests among the Democrats in one Senatorial and seven Representative districts in the State Convention. In the Fifth Senatorial district, Daniel F. Coyle will contest the seat of Wm. V. McGrath, who has been recognized by the Arbitration Committee.

There are about sixty election districts in Berks, each sending three delegates to the Democratic County Convention—making altogether 180 votes. Those who pretend to know say that Hon. Hiester Clymer will have 120 votes on first ballot for renomination for Congress.

The Democratic Committee of Butler county, at its meeting on Saturday, was largely attended, seventy-six members being present. Resolutions were passed favoring a Free Pipe law, substituting greenbacks for national bank notes and favoring the repeal of the Bankrupt law.

A Washington correspondent says the Republican "slate" announced there is Colonel Hoyt, of Luzerne, for Governor; Colonel McMichael, of Philadelphia, for Lieutenant Governor; Judge Sterrett, of Pittsburgh, for Supreme Judge, and Senator Butterfield, of Erie, for Secretary of Internal Affairs.

Mr. John Guffey, one of the delegates to the Democratic State Convention from Westmoreland county, telegraphs the *Times* that the statement to the effect that Hopkins delegates were defeated in that county is erroneous. Hopkins delegates were triumphantly chosen after a warm contest between them and delegates favorable to a home candidate. There are no Dill delegates from Westmoreland.—*Phila Times.*

The Nationals of Washington county held their convention on Monday last, and adopted resolutions and nominated a county ticket. Messrs Chalfant, Byers and Craig were nominated for Assembly. H. P. Callow formerly of this city, is on the ticket for one of the County Auditors. J. E. Emerson, candidates for Congress addressed the Convention. Delegates to State Convention were instructed as follows: Governor, Wm. H. Armstrong, Lieutenant Governor, Thos. A. Armstrong, *Labor Tribune*; Supreme Judge, J. S. Bently, Lycoming county; Secretary of Internal Affairs, J. L. Wright, Philadelphia.

A Harrisburg special to the Philadelphia *Telegraph* says: Grow stock is going up, and the friends of the great Homestead Congressman are beginning to have faith in the virtue of "pigeon-roost" pamphlets. Quite recently Mr. Grow has secured the delegates from the following counties:—Crawford, 5; Venango, 4; Clarion, 3; Armstrong, 3; Lawrence, 3, with a fair propect of Butler and Mercer with 5 votes more. The above counties have instructed their delegates to vote for Wickersham as second choice, and for Senator Stone for Lieutenant Governor. The friends of the latter now claim that he will have but little trouble in securing the nomination.

PERSONAL AND POLITICAL.

The Prince of Wales mitigates Lent by giving a large ball.

General Grant, while abroad, maintains a constant correspondence with General Sherman.

Mr. Joe Jefferson, who has not visited California since 1870, will act in San Francisco in May.

Mark Twain says he has cautioned his family against sending flowers to his funeral. He prefers ice.

Tweed was a Democrat with Republican principles. This is why the two great parties mourn.—*Courier-Journal.*

Peter Cooper modestly objects to the statement that he is worth $10,000,000. He says $5,000,000 is about the figure.

General Robert Toombs has declined to deliver the address on Decoration Day either in Columbus or Augusta, Ga.

Ex-Queen Isabella, of Spain, will sell her diamonds by auction, at Paris, in June or July. They are valued at $400,000.

Scene in a railway carriage: Fond wife—"Let me see your paper a moment, dear." Husband—"Yes, as soon as we get to the tunnel."

Massachusetts has temperance societies whose members are pledged not to totally abstain from strong drink, and never to get drunk.

The Philadelphia *Times* asserts that McCormick, the reaper man, is willing to spend $200,000 to represent Illinois in the United States Senate.

Mrs Martha T. Hopkins, of Henrico County, Virginia, has been married six times in nineteen years. Several of her husbands fell during the war.

A Western clergyman who lately visited Mr. Hayes on being asked what he thought of him, replied: "Well, I believe that before man his walk is upright, but I fear that before the Lord he wobbles."

A North Carolina exchange is disgusted with the manner in which the term "honorable" is handied about. "It came in," it says, "with the carpet-baggers and it should go out with them. It is a poisonous exotic. It can only tickle puddingheads."

Lord Dufferin's Military Secretary has written to an inquiring young lawyer in Chester, Penn., as follows: "I beg to inform you that it is not probable that the Home Government would accept the services of citizens of a neutral country in the event of war."

When Eugene Hale married Miss Chandler, Papa Zach Chandler gave him $100,000 for a wedding present; and at the advent of every grandchild a check for $20,000 is forthcoming, to be placed to the credit of the child. Now, why don't the average mother-in-law act that way?

The annual tour of the Hayes combination of heavy humorists will commence on the 24th, when Philadelphia will be visited Headquarters for the season will be at Washington. A free feed and free ride will induce it to go in any direction. Now is the time to make up invitations.

A Nevada politician was elected on the merits of a single speech, which the Detroit *Free Press* says was brief and to the point, as follows: "Fellow-countrymen, follow me to yonder saloon!" The spirited speech bore fruits and the candidate was elected "by a large majority."

Adeline Patti received over 1,000 bouquets at her final appearance in Naples. Six of them were over ten feet in diameter. She was presented also with a laurel-leaf of pure gold. The bouquet sent by the Cesi Club was wrapped with a band decorated by the great Neapolitan painter, Dalbono.

Barbara Allen, an old beggar, who was seized with a fit at a Brooklyn ferry-house on Tuesday evening, and died while being conveyed to the Hospital, was found to have on her person $15 07 in money, a savings bank book with $1,995 88 to her credit, and memorandums showing her to be worth in the aggregate $20,000.

M. Gambetta proposed to allow President MacMahon $100,000, the Minister of Foreign Affairs $50,000, the Minister of Agriculture and Commerce $50,000, and the other Ministers $20,000 each, in order that during the exhibitions these functionaries may "receive the ambassadors, scientists and industrial leaders of other nations with honor and dignity."

The Smithsonian Institution at Washington has just received a salmon weighing twenty-three and one-half pounds, caught in the Delaware River at Trenton. The fish is believed to have sprung from a stock of salmon eggs presented by the German government in 1873 to the United States Fish Commission, of which about five thousand were successfully hatched out and placed in the Delaware River.

Some of the anti-Southern journals are trying to make a point of the fact that the South asks for an amount of appropriations for public buildings twice as large as the North and West combined. They forget to take into account the very material fact that the North and West are already pretty well supplied with handsome public buildings, some of which cost more than the South now asks for, which is a little over $3,000,000.

A Russian Tribunal trying a woman for attempting to assasinate the Chief of the St. Petersburg Police, has imitated an American jury, by acquitting the prisoner, the evidence and her confession to the contrary notwithstanding. But Russia, in adopting public trials for political offences, has not forgotton old ways of dealing with would-be assasins, and the woman has "disappeared" since the trial.

A Savannah man pursued his eloping daughter, and found her in a hotel with her new husband. She was of age, and therefore he could not force her to return home; but he was the lawful owner of her clothing, and he compelled her to go to her room and take off every shred of it. Then he went back to Savannah with a large bundle under his arm, and the women in the hotel contributed something for the bride to wear.

Mr. William Cullen Bryant, the American poet of nature, is now eighty four years old, having been born in 1794. When he was in his prime he used to shave and disclose a rather irascible mouth, but for many years he has let all the hair grow on his face, which greatly improves his appearance. He thinks nothing of walking down town, and steps off with the elasticity of youth. He is a small man, while his portraits give the idea of a large one. When he walks into the private office of his paper the writers stand up at their desks in the rooms through which he passes, and say, "Good morning, Mr. Bryant."

MRS. TILTON'S CONFESSION.

Acknowledges the Charge of Adultery to be True.

Beecher Flatly Denies the Charge and Declares His Innocence.

New York, April 15.—The following letter from Mrs. Tilton will appear in the morning papers:

Mr. Ira B. Wheeeler, My Dear Sir: A few weeks since, after long months of mental anguish, I told, as you know, a few friends whom I had bitterly deceived, that the charge brought by my husband of adultery between myself and the Rev. Henry Ward Beecher was true, and that the life I had lived so well the last four years had become intolerable to me. That statement I solemnly reaffirm, and leave the truth with God, to whom I also commit myself, my children and all who must suffer. I know full well the explanations that will be sought by many for this acknowledgment—a desire to return to my husband, insanity, malice, everything save the true and only one, my quickened conscience and sense of what is due to the cause of truth and justice. During all the complications of these years, you have been my confidential friend, and therefore I address this letter to you, authorizing and requesting you to secure its publication.

[Signed] Elizabeth R. Tilton.

Brooklyn, April 13, 1878.

Frank B. Carpenter, the artist, in an interview this evening stated there was no doubt about the genuineness of the letter. Mr. Ira B. Wheeler, he said, had been the private legal adviser and confidential friend of Mrs. Tilton all through the trouble. Lawyers Shearman, Morris and Pryor refused to be interviewed.

Mr. Beecher was out of the city to-night when Mrs. Tilton's letter was made public, and his whereabouts was not known save to a few friends.

BEECHER'S REPLY.

The *Tribune* telegraphed him a copy of the letter at a late hour to-night, and received the following dispatch in reply from Mr. Beecher:

Waverly, N. Y., April 15.—*To the Editor of the New York Tribune:* I confront Mrs. Tilton's confession with an explicit and absolute denial. The testimony to her own innocence and to mine, which for four years she made to hundreds, in private and in public, before the court in writing and orally, I declare to be true, and the allegations now made in contradiction of her uniform, solemn and unvarying statements hitherto made I utterly deny. I declare her to be innocent of the great transgression.

[Signed] Henry Ward Beecher.

The *Tribune* says: Mr. Wheeler called at the *Tribune* office yesterday afternoon with the original of Mr. Tilton's document, and submitted it for publication. There was no question of the genuine character of the document, no matter under what circumstances it had been obtained and promulgated, and at Mr. Wheeler's suggestion and wish it was put in type.

WHEELER INTERVIEWED.

A *Tribune* reporter subsequently had an interview with Mr. Wheeler, but he was very reticient. He stated that he was a distant relative of Mrs. Tilton; that he was very reluctant to be known in any connection with the matter, and the fact of his only connection was in the submission of the document for publication. Mrs. Tilton had at once authorized and required him to see that it was published. He added that he did not feel at liberty to state any of the circumstances which had led to the confession.

About four weeks ago, Mrs. Tilton had verbally made a confession in detail to Mrs. Anna M. Field and four other ladies of Plymouth Church, stating all the circumstances of various adulteries, and about the same time she had written a letter to the same import to certain members of Plymouth Church, probably the same persons. This letter he could not furnish, and he said it was of such a confidential character that it was not likely to be published. At the same time, or about that time, he had received a private letter from Mrs. Tilton, but he could not think of publishing it. The documents given now to the public was all he was authorized to publish.

Mr. Wheeler, does not Mr. Tilton know of this confession? Emphatically not. Mr. Tilton says truly when he states that he has not made any overtures for a reconciliation with his wife. I wish you would state this positively.

A gentleman who was prominently connected with the defense in the Beecher suit, on being shown a proof sheet of the letter and after reading it carefully, without evincing any surprise, looked up and said, "Well." On being asked his opinion of it, he at first declined to express any, but subsequently remarked that Mr. Boecher's friends had expected something of the kind for some time. As to the statement of Mr. Wheeler to whom the letter was addressed that Theodore Tilton did not know of the existence the gentleman remarked with a smile: "That would be the way he would go to work. Frequently during the winter," said he, "Mr. Beecher has been applied to for money to aid Mrs. Tilton. The request or demand not technically coming from her, nor purporting to be made with her knowledge or consent, but as for her benefit. This demand was accompanied by threats and intimations that if it was not met, something would turn up. "Mr. Tilton's influence over his wife is very great." This gentlemen continued "and she cannot resist it."

ARRANGEMENTS FOR A RECONCILIATION BETWEEN THE TERMS.

A gentleman living near Mrs. Morse and Mrs. Tilton and intimate acquainted with both said: "The events of the past few months have led me to belive that arrangements for a reconciliation between Theodore Tilton and his wife have been completed. He frequently sent a corriage to Mrs. Marshe's house for his sons, meeting them on Yort's avenue, 2 or 3 blocks away, and after a drive of several hours the boys would return alone. On one occasion, Mr. Tilton drove back to the house but he did not alight. He has sent Mrs. Tilton money on several occasions. Mr. Tilton went Warwick notwithstanding Mrs. Morse's denial, and the sons are my authority for the statement, that she engaged rooms there for the summer, and that upon Mr. Tilton's return from Europe in August with his daughters, the family will be reunited.

REV. S. B. HALLIDAY'S NEWS.

Rev. Samuel B. Halliday, associate pastor of Plymouth Church, said he was not in the least surprised at this development of the scandal. He said some months ago, when he heard Mr. Tilton had gone to see his wife with her consent, that now we might look for the beginning of the end. It is susceptible of only one explanation, one which naturally will be given to any act of such a poor, crazy person, who is putty in the hands of her husband whenever he is with her. Her course at the beginning is at least such as destroys her weight as a witness for either side. It proves that she is a weak, insane woman. Her statement on any subject is worthless, and that's all there is about it.

Colonel Isaac E. Eaton says in regard to the Cincinnati *Enquirer's* recent report of a conversation between himself and Ex-Governor Hendricks on the late Presidential canvass: "The article is in some respects substantially correct, yet it contains errors in fact and in regard to the language used." Mr. Hendricks in a letter to him says: "According to my recollection of our conversation a great many things in the *Enquirer* article are incorrectly reported."

FORTY-FIFTH CONGRESS.

The Senate Repeals the Bankrupt Law by a Vote of 37 to 6.

A Day's Discussion in the House over Blair's Resolution.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, April 15.—Mr. SARGENT submitted an amendment to the House bill to place the name of James Shields on the retired list of the army, with the rank of Brigadier General, so as to strike out all after the enacting clause and insert in lieu thereof a provision authorizing the President to place on the retired list of the army a large number of officers named, with the full rank held by them when mustered out of service. Among those named are the following Generals: U. S. Grant, John A. Dix, George B. McClelland, N. P. Banks, B. F. Butler, A. E. Burnside, John A. Logan, Carl Schurz, A. Pleasanton, James Shields, J. A. Garfield, Charles Devens, J. D. Cox and some fifteen and eighteen other well known officers in the late war. Referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

At the expiration of the morning hour consideration was resumed of the bill to repeal the bankrupt law, and Mr. McCreery spoke in favor of the repeal. The bill passed—yeas 37, nays 6. The following is the text of the bill as it passed:

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, that the bankrupt law, approved March 24, 1867, and all acts in amendment or supplementary thereto, or in explanation thereof, be and the same are hereby repealed; provided, however, that such repeal shall in no manner invalidate or affect any case in bankruptcy instituted and pending in any court prior to the day when this act shall take effect, but as to all such pending cases and all future proceedings therein, acts hereby repealed shall continue in full force and effect until the same shall be fully disposed of in the same manner as if said acts had not been repealed.

Mr. TELLER called up the Senate bill to incorporate the National Pacific Railroad and Telegraph Company.

Pending discussion, action was postponed till to-morrow, when the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

The following bills were introduced and referred:—

By Mr. WILLIS (N. Y.): Bill reciting the near approach of specie payments, and directing the President to make a public and solemn proclamation that it is the firm determination of Congress to enact no further laws affecting currency or finance until specie payments shall have been actually resumed, and authorizing the Secretary of the Treasury to prepare four per cent. bonds of the denomination of twenty, fifty and one hundred dollars, payable in standard coin at the expiration of forty years, to be exchangeable at no less than its face value into United States legal tender notes.

By Mr. KIMMEL: Bill to provide a mode for trying and determining by the Supreme Court of the United States the title of President and Vice President of the United States to their respective offices when their election to such offices is denied by one or more States of the Union.

THE MARYLAND PRESIDENTIAL RESOLUTION.

By Mr. SWANN: A resolution of the Maryland Legislature, reopening the Presidential question.

At the end of the reading of the resolution, Mr. GARFIELD raised the question of consideration. He objected to its reception now. This was a matter settled by the authority of Congress. The majority of the House could refuse to receive it.

The SPEAKER—There is no consideration asked for it.

Mr. GARFIELD—It is to be referred to a committee for consideration.

The SPEAKER—Under the rules of the House it is not allowed for consideration.

Mr. COX (N. Y.)—No motion to reject can be made. The States have some rights yet left. When they present resolutions we are bound to receive them. The right of petition on the part of the people and States is equal, and cannot be abrogated.

Mr. THOMPSON—If it be in order, I move this memorial and all accompanying papers be referred to a special committee of fifteen members to be appointed by the Speaker. I make this motion for this reason, that, in appointing that committee I have full confidence that the Speaker of this House will faithfully perform his delicate and important duty, and that a committee so constructed will have the confidence of this House and will command the respect of the whole country.

Mr. O'NEAL—I hope my esteemed colleague (Thompson) will withdraw his motion to refer this paper to a select committee of fifteen, as such a motion gives an importance to the subject, which, in my opinion, is insulting to the House, and is designed to create unrest in the country upon a settled question of a Presidential title.

Mr. OLIVER argued that the resolution was neither a petition nor a memorial. It asked nothing of Congress. It was simply a notification that the Maryland Legislature had considered the subject.

Mr. SPRINGER hoped the gentleman from Iowa would not dictate to the legislatures of States what kind of a petition they should send to Congress. It was the providence of States to send them to Congress, and they should be received in a respectful manner.

Mr. GARFIELD insisted on the right of the House to say whether the paper should be referred to a committee or not. If it was not referred, then it remained upon the table of the House.

Mr. BANKS argued that the House had a right to say whether the resolution should be considered or not. Suppose a resolution should be presented denouncing as guilty of a crime the Speaker or any other member of the House, was the House compelled to receive such a resolution? If a resolution denouncing the President should be presented, was the House obliged to receive it? No; it could refuse to receive it. He remembered when, on account of certain opinions pronounced by Daniel Webster, a petition throwing obloquy on his name and character was presented to the Legislature of Massachusetts and the Legislature rightfully refused to receive it. All that he desired was that the House should have the right to say whether the present resolution should be considered or not. On that question, the right to consider, the House should never, under any circumstances, surrender its privilege, for it was one which might at any time affect he honor and character not only of the House but of every member of it.

Mr. COX—This was in one sense a memorial from a sovereign State, the State of Maryland. It was in decorous terms. It came here as a petition under the first amendment of the constitution, the right of people to petition for redress of grievances. It was not for him to argue what the grievance in this case was, because the matter had to be referred without debate. There was only one question to be considered in the matter, the question of reference and printing. The gentleman from Massachusetts was forgetting the old tradition of his party on the right of petition. He reminded him that when Quincy Adams' petition for the dissolution of the Union was presented in the House from the State of Massachusetts, gentlemen on the other side undertook to have it referred. That was opposed on the Democratic side of the House, but the right of petition has been vindicated by time, by reason and by patriotism. In this case, there was a larger right than the ordinary right of petition. It was a right of a sovereign State to present its grievances, and the State of Maryland had done so in this memorial.

Mr. STEPHENS said—In part I agree with the gentleman from Boston (Banks), and also with the gentleman from Ohio (Garfield), as well as with the Chair; but I hold that it is unquestionable as parliamentary law in all bodies, that when any matter is presented the question may be raised, "shall it or shall it not be considered." The forty-first rule, under which the gentleman from Massachusetts argues, presents a totally different question. That relates to our ordinary business. That relates to whether we will act upon it now, but anterior to all that stands the general parliamentary principle that every deliberative body, when any matter is presented to it, has a right to say, "We will not receive it," "We will not entertain" (that is the word), or "We reject it." The question which the gentleman from Ohio (Garfield) raises is equivalent to that, which is that we reject it; that the House will not entertain it. That is, also, what the gentleman from Massachusetts (Banks) means by what he claims under the forty first rule.

The SPEAKER—Under rule one hundred and thirty, which directs the Chair as to the manner of proceeding, communications of this character from a State Legislature are authorized to be received in the morning hour on Monday, and the rule provides how they should be disposed of. It says that they shall be presented for reference and printing. The Chair thinks that the inherent right alluded to by the gentleman from Georgia in every legislative body is fully vested by the body in case it shall refuse to refer its petitions. A motion to refuse to refer, is, in the opinion of the Chair equivalent to a motion to refuse to receive. At all events, the effect is the same. The gentleman from Massachusetts forgets (and perhaps many members of the House forget) that the subject of this petition has already gone to the Judiciary Committee by a bill introduced by another member from Maryland (Kimmell), and referred to that committee, and that that bill precedes this memorial from the State Legislature of Maryland. This communication from the State Legislature is a respectable communication on a subject of vast importance. It is proper that it should have due deliberation. The chair, therefore, thinks that the rule properly provides for its reference. The gentleman from Massachusetts undertook to prove by a suppositious case that a communication might come in here which was disrespectful to the House, which charged a member of the House with crime or anything of that sort, but the chair will remind the gentleman from Massachusetts that this is not such a case, and that he might attempt to establish any course of reason by a simile of that kind. There is no such predicament as that in this case. Here is a respectful communication. The rule provides for the reference, and the chair thinks that a vote should be taken on this reference. In the line of thought of the gentleman from Georgia (Stephens) the chair would think that a refusal to refer would be equivalent to a refusal to receive.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA AFFAIRS.

Mr. HENDEE called for the regular order o business.

The SPEAKER stated that under the standing rule which assigns the third Monday in the month, after two o'clock, to business of the District of Columbia, that business must now be taken up, and that the pending question would have to go over for the present.

Mr. GARFIELD—I desire to enter a motion to reconsider the vote whereby the bill introduced by the gentleman from Maryland (Kimmell) was referred to the Judiciary Committee.

The SPEAKER—The Chair cannot entertain that motion. The rule provides that bills introduced in the morning hour on Monday shall not be brought back by motions to reconsider.

Mr. GARFIELD—My motion is not to bring back the bill, but to reconsider the vote of reference.

The SPEAKER—That would bring back the bill.

The House then proceeded to the business of the District of Columbia, the first bill taken up being the bill to provide a permanent form of Government for the District.

Mr. EDEN moved to strike out the provision in regard to the interest on 3.65 bonds.

Mr. HANNA moved an amendment providing that nothing in the bill shall ever be so construed as to commit the Government to the payment of the principal of those bonds.

Mr. Hanna's amendment was agreed to.

Without disposing of Mr. Eden's motion to strike out the section, further consideration of the bill was postponed till to-morrow.

The House then took a recess until evening, the session to be for debate on the Tariff bill.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, April 16.—Mr. HOWE said that a few weeks ago he submitted some remarks upon the resolution calling upon the President for certain information in regard to Judge Whittaker, of Louisiana. When he had concluded, an executive session of the Senate was ordered, and no action was taken on the resolution. He hoped the Senate would now adopt it. He then made an explanation.

Mr. DAVIS (W. Va.), submitted as a substitute for the resolution of Mr. Howe, that submitted by him on the 28th of March, calling upon the Secretary of the Treasury for information in relation to the balances due from Collectors of internal revenue not in office, and what amount has been settled by compromise, etc.

After some further discussion the resolution of Mr Howe was adopted. The resolution of Mr. Davis was also adopted as a separate proposition.

THE NEXT CENSUS.

The Vice President appointed Messrs. Morrill, Sargent, Cameron (Wis.), Matthews, Davis (Ills.), Kernan and Morgan as a special committee to consider and report a plan for taking the next census under a resolution recently submitted by Mr. Morrill.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

On motion of Mr. STENGER, Senate bill authorizing the issue of passports free to colored citizens going to Brazil, passed.

Mr. KEIFER introduced a joint resolution proposing an amendment to the Constitution prohibiting Congress from appropriating money for the payment of any claim against the United States not created or authorized by law, international treaty or award. Referred.

The House then went into Committee of the Whole (Cox of New York in the Chair) on the Postoffice Appropriation bill.

The first point on which discussion arose was as to extra pay allowed to special agents of the Postoffice Department. The present allowance is five dollars per day and the bill proposes to reduce that to three dollars per day.

Mr. BLOUNT (Ga.) stated that this extra pay is allowed in addition to $1,600 a year for every day in the year whether the agent is on duty or not. He considered that a great outrage, as this per diem was in the nature of an allowance for traveling and hotel expenses.

After a long debate, the amount appropriated for special agents was increased from $100,000 to $150,000.

Mr. DEERING offered an amendment striking out the proviso reducing the per diem pay of special agents from five to three dollars. Adopted.

Mr. CLYMER offered an amendment providing that the per diem pay of special agents shall only be allowed when such agents are actually engaged in traveling on business of the Department. Adopted.

Mr. THROCKMORTON offered an amendment appropriating $20,000 for paying rewards for apprehension of mail robbers. Adopted.

Without further action, the Committee rose.

The House then took a recess until evening, the session to be for the consideration of pension bills only.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, April 17.—Vice President Wheeler being absent, the Senate was called to order by Secretary Gorham, and Mr. Ferry was elected President *pro tempore*. The Vice President leaves this afternoon for a brief visit to New York.

RESUMPTION REPEAL.

Mr. FERRY, from the Committee on Finance, reported with amendments, the House bill to repeal all that part of the act of January 14, 1875, known as the Specie Resumption act, which authorized the Secretary of the Treasury to dispose of United States bonds, and redeem and cancel greenback currency. Ordered to be printed and placed on the calendar.

Mr. WINDOM, Chairman of the Committee on Appropriations, submitted a concurrent resolution directing the President of the Senate and the Speaker of the House of Representatives to declare their respective Houses adjourned without day on the 10th of June, at 12 o'clock M., which was agreed to unanimously.

After a brief discussion, by a vote of yeas 38, nays 17, the Burnside bill to remove all restrictions now existing in regard to the enlistment of colored citizens in any arm of the United States Army was indefinitely postponed. Following is the vote in detail:

YEAS.

Allison,	Edmunds,	McDonald,
Armstrong,	Eustis,	McPherson,
Bailey,	Garland,	Maxey:
Beck,	Gordon,	Mitchell,
Blaine,	Harris,	Morgan,
Chaffee,	Hereford,	Oglesby,
Coke,	Hill,	Patterson,
Conkling,	Ingalls,	Randolph,
Davis, Ills.,	Johnston,	Rollins,
Davis, W. Va.,	Jones, Fla.,	Saulsbury,
Dennis,	Kernan,	Wallace,
Dorsey,	Lamar,	Windom—38.
Eaton,	McCreery,	

NAYS.

Anthony,	Conover,	Paddock,
Booth,	Dawes,	Plumb,
Bruce,	Ferry,	Sargent,
Burnside,	Howe,	Saunders,
Cameron, Pa.	McMillan,	Wadleigh—17.
Cameron, Wis.	Matthews,	

Mr. VOORHEES, from the Committee on Finance, reported adversely on the Senate bill authorizing the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, subject to the approval of the Secretary of the Treasury, to authorize in special cases the distillation and rectification of spirits to be carried on in buildings heretofore erected, and not less than five hundred feet apart, and the Committee was discharged from further consideration.

Mr. BECK submitted a resolution that the Secretary of the Treasury be directed to furnish the Senate with all the information in the possession of his department as to the total consumption within the United States of all manufactured articles to which tariff duties apply, including those imported as well as those produced in this country, with a proportion of each. Agreed to.

The morning hour having expired, the Senate proceeded to consider the calendar.

The first resolution was that submitted by Mr. VOORHEES on the 13th of December last, declaring it of the highest importance that the financial credit of the Government be maintained, and in order to do so the Government itself, in all its departments, should in good faith keep all its contracts and obligations entered into with its own citizens. Agreed to unanimously.

The Senate then adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

At the expiration of the morning hour a message was received from the Senate, announcing that that body had adopted a resolution for the final adjournment of Congress on the tenth of June. The announcement was received with applause.

Mr. O'NEILL desired to call up the resolution for present consideration, but the Speaker recognized Mr. Cox (N. Y.) to move to go to business on the Speaker's table.

The motion was agreed to and the Senate amendments to the House bill for the erection of public buildings in Kansas City, Mo., were concurred in.

The concurrent resolution for the final adjournment of Congress on the 10th of June came up.

Mr. WOOD (N. Y.) moved the reference of the resolution (under the 54th rule) to the Committee on Ways and Means.

Mr. O'NEILL rose at the same time and moved the House proceed to its consideration now.

The SPEAKER, however, intimated to him that it was proper for the Chair to recognize on that subject the Chairman of the Committee on Ways and Means.

Another motion to adjourn was made, and was again resisted on the Republican side of the chamber, although the SPEAKER, in response to inquiries, said that the conference report and resolution for adjournment would come up again to-morrow under the previous question. The vote was then taken by yeas and nays, and was decided in the affirmative—179 to 96. The House thereupon adjourned.

A BOMB SHELL.

STARTLING REVELATIONS.

Conkling Shows Hayes in His True Light.

NEW YORK, April 16.—The *World* of to morrow will publish a long and important letter from a Utica (N. Y.) correspondent, being the sum of a series of interviews with Senator Conkling, at his home in that city, at intervals during the past few months. The relations between the correspondent and Senator Conkling, the *World* says, were such as made entire frankness necessary on the part of the latter, and the *World* adds that the correspondent's name will be forthcoming if the slightest occasion for publishing it should arise. In the interviews the Senator spoke with the utmost freedom about the successive steps that led to the formation of the Electoral Commission, the part had in it by prominent Democratic and Republican members of Congress, and President Hayes and his friends.

THE ELECTORAL VOTE OF LOUISIANA.

In the course of the interview the *World* correspondent asked, "Well, Senator, I would like to know whether you think the true history of the Louisiana electoral business will ever be told in Congress, and if so how soon?"

Conkling—Yes; I think it will. I do not see how it can be kept down. There are too many avenues of information open to-day to make concealment avail much longer. No reasonable man can doubt there was some kind of a bargain between the friends of Nicholls and that man Hayes, and that Stanley Matthews and Sherman were privy to it. A very great many people have become exceedingly curious to know precisely what the bargain was and exactly how it was carried out and Yankee ingenuity will be sure to find some means of getting at the information. I cannot say how soon the facts will come out, for something may occur any day to force them to the surface. It will probably be best to let them come out naturally.

APPALLING CORRUPTION OF THE PRESENT ADMINISLRATION.

Question—What will be the result?

Answer—The result will be that the whole country will be appalled by the dishonor of this administration. I tell you, sir, that never in the history of this nation has there been in the entire four years of an administration so much corruption, bartering of offices, awarding of political leaders, and bargain and sales of electoral franchise as during this past year. People will not believe it until proof is shown them, but the proof will be forthcoming. People say Hayes is a good man and means well, but they do not know what they are talking about. When all the facts are known about this Administration, no one will attempt to excuse the man on account of his supposed goodness, nor yet because he is weak and ignorant. The acts that have disgraced this administration have all been done before the opened eyes of the President.

THE ELECTORAL COMMISSION AVERTS WAR.

Mr. Conkling then goes on to review at length the history of the Electoral Commission. He says: "The country was in actual danger, yes I mean that danger was real and imminent. The point of peril was not in the South but in the West. It was understood that Republican leaders had determined to have Vice President Ferry count the votes at all hazards and declare Hayes elected, and the West was determined on resistance. It was to be no child's play in that section."

AN ARMY TO SEAT TILDEN.

General Steedman had seventy thousand men enrolled and assigned to regiments for the purpose of seating Tilden in office in case Vice President Ferry carried out his proposed programme. You may look astonished, but these things are true President Grant was at his wit's end. He confessed to me that he did not know what to do. He was gathering some troops at or near Washington, but he did not know how far he could depend upon them.

GEN. SHERMAN SAYS THE FEDERAL TROOPS SYMPATHIZED WITH TILDEN.

Gen. Sherman told him that in case of trouble, the sympathies of a large majority of officers and soldiers of the regular army would be with Tilden and that the army must not be taken into consideration as a dependence in any such crisis.

From these facts and from what was threatened and prophesied publicly in those days, you can imagine how gloomy the outlook was at Republican councils.

GRANT ASKS CONKLING'S ADVICE.

The President asked my advice, and I frankly told him I did not believe that Vice President Ferry had any power to declare the vote, but could merely act in a clerical capacity to open envelopes and lay the votes of the Electoral College before a joint convention of the two Houses for their direction. By the way, I may as well state here, that when a certain Senator came to me and said it was proposed to make me President of the Senate in Ferry's place so that the thing should not miss fire, I frankly told him that I could not accept the position, and that by interpretation of the Constitution I should be compelled to rule exactly opposite to the wishes of himself and friends. That will perhaps explain one story that is told about me, and while we are on the subject, let me say that I suggested subsequently that there was no constitutional reason why Grant should not be elected President of the Senate if they wanted a strong man there, though I saw no necessity for any such change. Of course I knew there was no likelihood of such a choice, and that Grant simply desired to see his successor peacefully inaugurated, and to enjoy a long vacation afterward.

ORIGIN OF THE ELECTORAL COMMISSION.

Mr. Conkling says that he then suggested to President Grant the idea of a Commission, and that the latter embraced it heartily. He gives an account of the various interviews with the President and General Sherman, the difficulties the advocates of the plan met with, and then in particular detail why he was convinced that Mr. Hayes, then in Ohio, was intriguing with Southern Democratic members of Congress.

THE LOUISIANA BUSINESS TO SINK HAYES INTO INFAMY.

Speaking of the final vote, he says: "I am frank to say that I thought then there was something not exactly straight about that Louisiana business, but now I believe that when the whole truth is known, it will sink this Administration, President and all, to the lowest depths of infamy."

Question—You think, then, Senator, that the President is wholly in the hands of the Southern Democrats?

Answer—I am sure of it, said Senator Conkling.

HAYES' BOASTED REFORM INTENTIONS A SHAM.

Mr. Conkling then said there has been no reform under Hayes, not even in the civil service and said his list of appointments were the worst ever made. If Hayes should send in a message on civil service refore, a list of some of these appointments will be published, and it will make such an astounding commentary upon the President's words as would disconcert a more philosophic Cabinet than that in which Evarts and Schurz figure as reformers.

Further on in the interview, the correspondent asks, "Do you see no hope of bringing the President in accord with Republican leaders?"

ENGLAND WOULD NOT TOLERATE SUCH USURPATION OF POWER.

Ans.—I must confess that I have ceased to have any expectation of it. No opportunity for harmonizing matters is given by the President. In my opinion, it is not possible to speak in too extreme a manner of the administration. Look at its usurpations of power. In Ohio it openly dictated a man for United States Senator. In order to do this it bargains a man to whom the succession properly belongs to step out of the way, promising to use its influence, the influence of an army of office-holders and their positions to make him Speaker of the House. People don't stop to think what this act really is. A President who holds the veto power of legislation promises to interfere in Legislation and control its course by dictating who shall be Speaker of the House of Representatives. Fancy the Sovereign of England trying any such game with the House of Commons. There would be such an uprising as there has not been since Charles I. lost his head. Yet people are strangely quiet and say that Hayes is a good man and means well, at the very moment he is attempting to place all the power in the hands of his personal friends. If Grant had ever attempted any such usurpation of authority, the whole country would have rung with it and he might not have escaped impeachment Much more of the same nature, the Senator says in the interview. Altogether, it will make six columns of the *World*.

The Senator concludes as follows: "Republicans in and out of Congress have borne a great deal from Hayes because he is a Republican President, but they are not quite prepared yet for Southern dictation. I can look for no good from the President and his Cabinet. They have not got it in them. When the people know him as well as Republican Senators do, the party will be thoroughly united in leaving the administration."

GREENBACKS SOLID.

The Financial Policy Agreed on by Senate Committee.

In Lieu of House Bill Repealing Resumption Law.

There was an important meeting of the Senate Finance Committee on Friday, and, after a warm discussion, four propositions were agreed upon.

First, that on and after July 1st next greenbacks shall be received in payment of customs duties.

Second, That greenbacks shall be received at their face value in payment of four per cent. bonds.

Third, Repeal of the law which authorizes the Secretary of the Treasury to retire 80 per cent. of greenback circulation upon issue of National Bank notes.

Fourth, To repeal is much of existing laws as is construed by the Secretary of the Treasury to authorize him to cancel or destroy legal tender notes.

"It was also agreed to authorize him to re-issue greenbacks for the purchase of gold or silver coin for the payment of the interest on the bonded debt, silver being provided as part of the paying medium for that purpose. These several propositions will be formulated into a bill, which, as a whole, will be presented to the Finance Committee for its action on Tuesday next. It was agreed among the members at Friday's meeting that, while they were at liberty to vote for the crude propositions thus presented, they would vote against the bill as a whole if it did not meet their views.

Senator Voorhees says that while he voted for the four features thus presented, he will vote against any bill which does not clearly and explicitly embody them, and which can be susceptible of any double construction. The action of the committee is a good deal of a surprise to the friends of the repeal of the Resumption Law. It was brought about mainly by the efforts of Senator Voorhees. At the meeting of the committee on Tuesday last there was a disposition to delay indefinitely any action touching the currency subject, when Mr. Voorhees announced that, while it would be a disagreeable duty, he should be compelled to attack his own committee in open Senate if some action was not taken to relieve the burdens of the people. It being apparent that Voorhees was in earnest, the Committee agreed to hold a special meeting to-day, and with the result hereinbefore set forth. It will be seen by an analysis of to-day's action that Sherman's power to contract the currency will be ended with the passage of a law in accordance with the views herein outlined. All greenbacks that he receives in payment of four per cent. bonds, and from customs, he is again to pay out in discharging the current obligations of the United States. Whatever amount of legal tenders may be in circulation when the law passes will be the volume of legal tender circulation, inasmuch as he is prohibited from destroying it. Whatever legal tender he pays out to buy gold or silver bullion will come back to him ordinarily on receipts of customs and other dues, and he is compelled to again reissue them in the discharge of the obligations of the Government. There is no doubt that, if a law is enacted meeting the views herein embodied, Sherman will buy gold with the greenbacks he receives back from customs, and still further accumulate a fund for resumption. This will be an improvement on his cast-iron plan, even if he pursues it; for while he is thus accumulating coin the legal tenders remain in circulation and beyond the power to retire them. It is almost certain that the House bill to repeal the Resumption Law cannot be carried in the Finance Committee. Indeed, there are only three votes known to be absolutely in its favor—those of Voorhees, Wallace of Pennsylvania, and Jones of Nevada. These friends of the repeal of the Resumption Law, feeling assured that no bill absolutely repealing the law could be carried, forced Allison and Ferry, weak members, to accept the features agreed upon. They argued that even if the House bill could be got through the Committee and passed by the Senate that Hayes would veto it, and hence agreed to give him a bill which, while it elevates greenbacks to the value which its face shows it to be, will not stand in the way of resumption only so far as the plan of resumption by enforced contraction. This it will prevent.

STILL IN SUSPENSE.

Great Dissatisfaction at the Prolonged Uncertainty.

Hopes Placed on Germany's Influence to Avert War.

The Gravity of the Situation Admitted All Round.

WHAT ENGLAND PROPOSES TO DO.

LONDON, April 16.—The *Pall Mall Gazette*, in a leading editorial says: "Whether Prince Bismarck's proposals succeed or fail, we have no reason to disturb ourselves about the situation. We are strong in the justice of our diplomatic position, and can afford to wait until our material strength begins to tell in support of it by way of a merely passive pressure. If Russia accedes to our stipulations for a Congress, well and good. It will be held, and we shall begin to put our hands to the most arduous piece of international work that has been attempted in Europe since the beginning of the century. If Russia refuses to accede to those terms, there is no necessity for us to declare war against her, and it is to the last degree improbable that the government will resort to a declaration of war. It will be sufficient for them to continue their armaments, to occupy certain points of the territory not necessarily provocative of a collision with the Russian force and keep Russia in her present position, that is to say, with an unrecognized treaty in her possession, but no other gain from the war but such as she can retain by actual physical possession at a ruinously increasing cost, and there to let her remain until she returns to the sense of her duty to Europe."

THE SITUATION GLOOMY.

LONDON, April 17.—The situation has again grown gloomy, as has often been the case before. This time, apparently, scarcely a ray of hope remains. All the London morning journals agree as to the gravity af the situation. The *Standard's* Berlin correspondent says that England and Russia are as far as ever from an understanding. The *Daily News'* Berlin telegrams confirm this view, and the author regards the situation extremely serious. He declares that the English Cabinet stands alone, utterly isolated. Mr. J. A. Macgahan, the correspondent of the *Daily News* at San Stefano, telegraphs that the situation is strained to the utmost. The Grand Duke Nicholas is depressed and gloomy. One correspondent says the first gun may be fired at any moment. The two great Powers are only too surely drifting into war. The *Journal des Debats*, of Paris, says it is useless to indulge any illusions respecting the gravity of the present state of affairs. We are, perhaps, on the eve of a great battle, and amid a movement so violent that it threatens to carry everything before it. Germany is the only State sufficiently powerful to arrest the headlong course of events, and magnanimous enough to oblige. If it permits war it will have failed in the duty imposed upon it by its military and diplomatic power.

DISSATISFACTION AT PRESENT UNCERTAINTY.

Layard, British Ambassador at Constantinople has gone to Ismid for two days. Turks still occupy Batoum. It is untrue that Russians again asked permission to occupy Buyukdere or are moving nearer Constantinople. Both from Vienna and St. Petersburg come reports of great uneasiness and dissatisfaction in the latter city about Russia's position. Roumanians, alarmed about the occupation of their country and the possibility of an attempt to disarm them have withdrawn their army into Little Wallachia where they boast they will make another Plevna if Russians attack them.

ENGLISH FORCES IN INDIA SENT TO MALTA.

LONDON, April 17.—Parliament separates for the Easter recess under the conviction that the emergency is not greater than it was two weeks ago. The news from various centres of interest is not reassuring. A semi-official dispatch from Calcutta says the Indian Government has received orders to send troops to Malta, and the following regiments are designated to leave: The Ninth Beugal Cavalry, First Bombay Light Cavalry, Second Ghoorkes, Thirteenth and Thirty-first Bengal Infantry, Twenty-fifth Madras Infantry, two regiments Bombay native Infantry, two Bombay field batteries, two companies Bombay sappers and miners, and two companies Madras sappers and miners. Native infantry will be brigaded with the British at Malta.

TURKISH CABINET DIFFICULTIES.

CONSTANTINOPLE, April 17.—The contest in the Cabinet continues. Ahmed Vefik Effendi, President of the Council of Ministers, tendered his resignation Monday, but withdrew it after a long conference with the Sultan and Safvet Pasha, President of the Council of State and the refusal of Reouf Pasha and Mehemet Ruchdi Pasha to accept the Premiership. Mehemet Ruchdi Pasha has been appointed Minister without a portfolio.

THE PRESS ON THE SITUATION.

BERLIN, April 17.—The *Provincial Correspondence* of Berlin says there is no essential change in the situation, but a sharp tension of diplomatic relations appears to be yielding somewhat to more pacific views.

ST. PETERSBURG, April 14.—The *Agence Russe* says the *pourparlers* appear to be taking a satisfactory turn.

VIENNA, April 19.—The *New Free Press* learns from Berlin that Russia may ostensibly agree to England's demand to submit the entire treaty to the Congress. If this course is adopted, it would show that Russia had agreed with other continental Powers, and that England will be isolated in her objections to the treaty.

ROUMANIA STILL DEFIANT.

BUCHAREST, April 17.—M. Cagalnicans, Minister of Foreign Affairs, in the Chamber to-day, confirmed the statement that the army would not allow itself to be disarmed and had withdrawn to the Carpathian mountains to avoid a collision with the Russians. The commandant of the Russian division near Bucharest had informed the Government that his troops would remain until they returned to Russia. The Cabinet had asked Russia for explanations.

THE STRIKE INAUGURATED.

9,000 OPERATIVES ALREADY OUT AND THE MOVEMENT SPREADING.

LONDON, April 17.—At Burnley, about nine thousand operatives will be idle to-morrow. Spinners expressed a willingness to accept the reduction, but as weavers refused, all have stopped work. At Burnley and Padiham, hands at all the mills except about three are either under notice or on a strike. At Preston, a third of the masters have accepted a compromise proposed by operatives for five per cent. reduction.

WAR NOTES.

The rumor that negotiations have been commenced by England with Sweden for the possession of Faroc Island on the Baltic is positively denied.

A telegram from Vienna announces the Austrian government has concluded a loan of fifty-five million florins in gold with credit Foncier and the Banque de Paris.

DEMOCRATIC CAUCUS.

No Action to be Taken on Final Adjournment of Congress Until May 15th.

Congressmen to Vote on Tariff Bill According to Interests of His Section.

WASHINGTON, April 17.—The House, by a vote of 101 against 129, to-day refused to refer to the Committee on Ways and means the concurrent resolution of the Senate fixing the 10th of June as the time for adjournment of Congress without day, the anti-tariff Democrats voting with the Republicans against the motion to refer. They desired to pass the resolution. Heretofore resolutions of this character have always been referred to the Committee on Ways and Means, for the reason that that committee was best informed of the condition of public business. The dilatory motions to prevent a vote on the passage of the resolution were made by the Democrats, one of whom, in a private conversation seemed to express the views of the opponents of the resolution. He said that an adjournment at so early a day would be a defeat of the Tariff bill and perhaps of legislation on financial and other measures beneficial to the country, and that they could not go home and face their constituents without passing some measures of relief.

With a view of reconciling differences among Democrats, a caucus was held to-night at the Capital. About seventy members were present. Representative Blackburn occupied the chair and Mr. Clark of Missouri acted as Secretary.

Representative Wood, (New York) offered a resolution to postpone action on the Senate resolution for adjournment until the 15th of May and spoke of the justice and propriety of the House taking the initiative of adjournment and against what he termed the dictation of the Senate in this particular.

Representative Wright briefly expressed his views against the passage of the Tariff bill which he thought would have a depressing effect upon labor. He felt satisfied that if the House would closely apply themselves to business, Congress could adjourn by the 10th of June.

Representative Hardenbergh also opposed action on the Tariff bill and was in favor of postponing action on the Senate resolution until the 15th of May. Representative Harris (Virgina) advocated prompt action on the Tariff bill and also on the bill still in the Ways and Means Committee to reduce tax on tobacco.

In reply to some of the gentlemen who preceded him in the discussion, and who had censured the Democratic Senators for permitting the resolution of adjournment to pass the Senate, he said it was wise in them to permit the resolution to pass, as it placed in the Democrats of the House the power to control public business. Other gentlemen took part in the discussion, expressing views similar to those mentioned above, and it was generally agreed that every representative should vote on the Tariff bill according to the interests of his own section, irrespective of party politics. The resolution for the postponement of action on the Senate resolution until the 15th of May was then adopted, Representative Bridges being the only one who said he would not be bound by the action of the caucus. The business in the House to-morrow will be of such a character as to place the Senate resolution in the same condition it was at the time it was received from that body, so that the views of the caucus may be carried out in accordance with the resolution for the postponement of action upon it until the 15th of May.

SAVINGS BANKS.

Their Number and Operations in Europe.

[New York Sun.]

The Italian Government has lately published a report which presents elaborate statistics of the deposits in the Savings banks of the different European countries, with a view of exhibiting the growth of these institutions during the last thirty or forty years. Since 1848 the aggregate deposits in the savings banks have nearly quadrupled, and in the twenty countries comprised in this report they now amount to the vast sum of $1,843,025,000. Great as these figures are, however, they are only about twice those which represent the deposits in the savings banks of the United States singly. Great Britain leads the European countries with an accumulation of $732,810,000. Austria comes next with $289,655,000; then Russia with $246,575,000; while Italy reports only $107,470,000. The number of depositors in the twenty countries is over fourteen millions, out of a population of nearly two hundred and thirty millions. The late introduction into France of the penny savings bank system, long ago established in England, has greatly swelled the amount of the deposits, more than 4,000 schools having started penny banks since 1874, and 260,000 scholars are now using them. The interest paid to depositors averages 3½ per cent. and the investments of the banks are seventy-nine per cent. in Government securities, nineteen per cent. in mortgages, and two per cent. in municipal bonds. In Belgium, however, two-thirds of the deposits are invested in commercial securities, but as a rule in Europe the investment is in the public funds.

The savings banks of Great Britain are private institutions, but they are required to deposit their funds with the Government, and interest 3¼ per cent. is guaranteed them. The Pastal banks, however, are entirely under the control of the Government, and they have been the means of more than doubling the number of depositors. They pay the low rate of 2½ per cent. interest, and have been able not only to meet their expenses, but also to accumulate a surplus, Postal savings banks were also established in Italy in 1875, and they have had a fair success there.

ECONOMY IN CONGRESS.

Republicans Getting Scared at Democratic Record.

Mr. H. V. Redfield, writing of the disputes about appropriations between the two houses of Congress, says: "So far the Senate has stood out against the small and large economies of the House, but there are symptoms of surrender. Speaking of this matter Senator Windom said the other day that so far as he and some of his fellow members were concerned they were tired of these wrangles between the two houses, and would be less vigorous hereafter in resisting the encroachments of the economists. 'Next March they will have the Senate,' said the Senator, 'and will cut salaries and appropriations to their heart's content, so we had as well join in now, and whatever credit there may be in these severe retrenchment plans of the Democrats, let our party have a portion of it.' Other Republican Senators say they never will agree to the House plan of economy if they have to sit in session all summer to prevent it. But if a few Senators give way, as Windom indicates, the cutting and slashing at the expense account which the Democrats have inaugurated will go on handsomely."

WASHINGTON.

Secretary Sherman Takes Care of His Relatives

By Recommending an Onerous Duty Upon Cigar Manufacturers.

What Conkling Says of that Reported Interview.

REMEMBERING HIS BROTHER'S RELATIVE.

WASHINGTON, April 17.—The charge is made upon reliable authority that the Committee of Ways and Means has determined to recommend favorably to Congress the adoption of a different method, and one which they think will prevent fraud in the collection of internal revenue on cigars It is the same as was brought before the House some two or three sessions ago, only modified somewhat so as to give it a different appearance. The contemplated change is to stamp each individual cigar-stamp on each one of the cigars in any one box, to bear the same number as the number on the box-stamp. As, for example, the Collector, when he furnishes any one with stamps, they all are to bear different numbers, with 100 small stamps for each 100, the box having the same number attached to each, so that when a box is once emptied it will be impossible to refill it, as the same stamps will not be obtainable to correspond with the number on the box stamp. Should such a law pass, it would enhance the cost of manufacture at least five dollars per thousand, and prove a very annoying and a burdensome duty on the large manufacturers. It is also learned that the above is very warmly recommended by John Sherman, Secretary of the Treasury, who is a distant relative of the patentee. The patentee is Mr. Charles Ewing, a brother-in-law of General Sherman, John's brother.

A SPEECH FROM THE GALLERY.

At the session of the House on Monday night for debate an individual in the gallery for a moment enlivened an otherwise dull session by interrupting one of the speakers. Evans of Pennsylvania, was making a violent protection speech, and was portraying the beauties of Pennsylvania theories on that subject, and was arguing to show how importation and business would flourish under it, when a spectator in the gallery called out: "Yes, and you imported a lot of damned scoundrels," and, making a break for the door, added, "And ——— we want a country of our own, we do," and then he got out of the gallery quickly. Messengers on the floor hurried out, while visitors in the gallery also made a rush, and for a minute or two there was much confusion and excitement. The cause of all the excitement placed himself at the head of one of the stairways and locked so unconcerned that the crowd surged by him, supposing he

IRON AND STEEL.

What Fernando Wood Says in His Speech About Them.

No Reduction of Duties That Need Cause Alarm.

Comparison of Present Rates and Those in Wood's Bill.

[From Mr. Wood's speech on the Tariff in the House, April 9.]

Much alarm has been exc ted in some parts of the Union by undue apprehension that great injury to the iron and steel manufacturers would follow any change in the tariff. The iron and steel interests have been especially referred to those as which would be ruined by any interference whatever. I think upon a careful examination of the bill, so far as it affects this industry, these apprehensions will cease. The average reduction in rates in the metal schedule is only 4 per cent., which would seem to be too little to cause any alarm on the ground of loss of protection. The partial change from specific to ad valorem duties cannot properly be complained of. In some cases the change became necessary for the better securing the duties which have been frequently evaded, and in others for the purpose of simplification in the interest of revenue as well as of the home manufacturer, and in other cases for the purpose of modifying the vexations classifications now existing. The total loss of revenue under this schedule, if computed on the consumption of 1877, amounts to $417 716.

The consumption of foreign metals, iron steel, and manufactures of, has fallen from $57,333,158 in 1873 to $10,222,220 in 1877. The mean average for eight years consumption of these metals and manufactures thereof amounted to $38,030,566 per annum. The large falling off in the importation of these articles may be properly traced to two causes: first, the higher duties and the vexatious and cumbersome classifications and, secondly, the wonderful progress and improvement which our own country has made in similar manufactures. To the latter cause, in my judgment, may be attributed the principal influence which is operating. It is quite certain that the exportation of manufactured articles which come under this head has largely increased. According to the official returns issued by the Bureau of Statistics, November 10, 1877, the average increase has been fully equal to 30 per cent. for the nine months ending 30th September last, over the preceding *nine months* of 1876. We exported in 1876 during this period of machinery, $1,891,305, and in the like period of 1877 $2,181,231, and of pig-iron, $70,544 in 1876 and $178,100 in 1877; of railroad bars for rails, $128,567 in 1876 and $198,770 in 1877; of sheet, band, and hoop iron, $4,988 in 1876 and $23,072 in 1877; of steam engines, $480,405 in 1876 and $522,040 in 1877, and other manufactures of iron not enumerated, $2,510,038 in 1876 and $2,772,816 in 1877.

The exportations of steel show a more gratifying result. Of edge tools we exported for the nine months of 1876 $448,717, while for the same period in 1877 the export amounted to $609,842; and of muskets, pistols, rifles, and sporting guns we exported in 1876 $2,015,662, and in 1877 $4,361,782, an increase of about 133 per cent., and in other manufactures of steel not enumerated $112,817 in 1876, $247,216 in 1877. The total exports of iron and the manufactures of iron for the fiscal year 1877 was $8,089,540, thus showing that the apprehension arising from the competition of foreign mechanics with American workmen has now little force.

It was put in evidence before the Committee of Ways and Means, by Mr. Roach, the celebrated American iron ship builder, that he readily obtained workmen in Pennsylvania from fifty to sixty cents per day; but, however this may be, it is certain that our superior quickness and productive energy counterbalanced any difference which may exist in the price of labor. Mr. Isaac Southerin Bell, M. P., the English judge at the centennial exposition in Philadelphia, in his report upon the iron interest of the United States summarized his conclusions as follows:

1. That the powers of iron production between the years 1870 and 1875 were increased in the United States far beyond any possible requirements of the country.

2. That the high prices which led to this permitted and induced the manufacturers to accede to demands from certain sections of the workmen which are now acting adversely to the true interests of the trade.

3. That the some causes reacting on the value of the raw materials, along with the increased value of labor, as above stated, have unduly added to the cost of the iron.

4. That the interference with the laws which regulate the prices of commodities has, in the case of anthracite coal, added to the difficulties of the iron-smelters; and the sudden demand made on mines incapable of meeting it has increased those difficulties by an unhealthy addition to the selling price of iron ore.

5. That the protective duties levied on foreign iron entering the United States, by raising the price there, are chargeable with a portion of the mischief.

6. That the natural resources of the United States of American are such as to render any protective tariff on iron unnecessary; which tariff, moreover, is an injustice to other branches of industry.

Mr. Bell is one of the best informed men in England, and any opinions he expresses upon this subject are entitled to the highest consideration. It would appear, therefore, that the great degree of success which we have attained in the manufactures of iron and steel is attracting the attention of England, and the time cannot be distant when we shall be enabled to supply all other less favored nations.

In this connection it is an interesting fact that, as our exports of iron and steel have been increased, the exports of like articles from England to this country have been largely decreased. In 1872 England exported in value £35,996,000 of these articles, but in 1876 it had fallen to £20,737,000. While it would be unfair to attribute the change altogether to American competition, yet the reference to it is sufficient to be stated as an indication. There can be no doubt that this country has made enormous strides in the improved manufacture of articles of this character. In cutlery, machinery, engines, and other articles requiring skilled mechanical and scientific knowledge, Americans should be ashamed to acknowledge that they are inferior and require protection against the brain and physical power of any other people.

The opponents of the bill who will be found strongest in those parties interested in this schedule, cannot therefore complain of any extra radical changes that have been made as far as the reduction of rates is concerned. But they will and do oppose a reform in the tariff on metals because the bill before the House now tends to simplify the rates and the collection of duties, and I am very willing to meet them on that ground. Let it be understood, and I state it most emphatically, that the opposition from the iron, steel, and metal industries to the bill before the House is simply upon that ground only. I can very well understand the objection that iron and steel monopolies have against any change of duties. For instance, the present rate of duty on steel rails which is 1¼ cents per pound or $28 per ton, entirely prohibits the importation of rails which can be bought in England at $35 per ton. If we calculate a duty of $28 per ton on them, the cost of foreign rails laid down in New York would be $63 gold per ton, while the price of American rails now is from $46 to 48 or even less.

A reduction as proposed in the bill to ¾ of 1 cent per pound would still be $16 80 a ton duty on steel rails, and the cost of rails in Europe being $35, they could not be laid down in New York for less than $51 80 which is far above the price prevailing in the market for American rails. Yet I anticipate great objections to this change for the simple reason that the policy of protection is to prevent any possibility of foreign competition of steel rails with the home made article. But I submit that such a policy is neither fair nor beneficial, as in the first place it deprives our citizens of having a competitive market for foreign commodities at home, and it certainly shuts out all the probability of revenue to the country. I am perfectly willing that the issues of the steel rail industries, or in fact of the iron and steel industries of this country, should be made upon the ground, and I do not fear for the result.

Let me call your attention to the reductions in this schedule on copper. It is a deplorable fact that the pure and best copper in the world placed on Lake Superior by Providence is now more for the benefit of foreign manufacturers of copper than to our own copper industry. In 1876 we exported 14,304,160 pounds of ingot copper, and in 1877 we exported 13,461,553 pounds of ingot copper. This copper was sent chiefly to three countries, namely, to France, Germany and Great Britain, where it was sold invariably from 2 to 3 cents and sometimes 4 cents a pound below the market price in New York. Now, as it happens our own superior copper is chiefly used for the manufacture of cartridges, an industry in which our manufacturers in Connecticut or elsewhere excel. Yet by dint of our own tariff laws we have furnished foreign manufacturers with the cheaper raw material in order not only to compete with us successfully but to undersell us in foreign markets.

It is a well known fact that if our merchants were allowed to buy American copper in London and bring it over to the United States free of duty that they would have it from two to three cents cheaper than it can be bought in the United States. But as the law forbids any American product to be reimported, where packages have been destroyed, it is a stipulation by the exporters of American copper invariably made that the packages and casks in which American co per is made should be at once destroyed.

I think we have evidences nearer home of the healthy condition of our metal industries than would appear by the foreign estimate of our success, or by the amount of exports of their products.

The American Iron and Steel Association in its last report states that there was produced in the United States 2,314,585 tons of pig iron in 1877 as against 2,093,236 in 1876.

In Michigan and other Western States large manufactures of hoes, rakes and other agricultural implements are being made for export to England and other parts of Europe.

An enterprise has been commenced in Philadelphia looking to the export of anthracite coal to Europe, and one cargo has actually sailed with model steam engine locomotives constructed for the use of this coal. The future consumption of our coal in Europe is by no means an improbable event, the result of which to our large surplus coal producing regions is beyond estimate.

DETECTED BY A SEAL RING.

How a Lover who Shot his Rival Came to be Captured.

[From the Dallas Herald.]

Last night the Sheriff of Dodge county, Neb., passed up the Texas Central road, having in charge a man named Marcus Withersau, accused of murder. Withersau was paying court to a young lady named Bradley, who resided in the town of Fremont, Neb., and was engaged to be married to her when a stranger named Joel Lauridge came to the town. Lauridge succeeded in a short time in claiming a good part of the young lady's attention. This greatly displeased Withersau, who is of a very jealous temperament, and he was not slow in giving his apparent rival many evidences of his ill-will, openly insulting him whenever an opportunity was afforded.

Yet young Lauridge, being received with favor by the young lady, continued to visit her. The engagement between Withersau and his affianced was unbroken, however, and the wedding day had been fixed upon.

One evening Withersau, while on his way to the town to visit his affianced, met her in company with Lauridge out riding, and, seized by a fit of jealousy, he galloped up to them and shot Lauridge, killing him almost instantly. He fled the country and it was thought that he had gone back to Virginia, where he had formerly lived. He was, however, seen on his hand a seal ring of the young lady, which was mounted by a gold cross, and it was this that led to his capture. A young man named Swazey, a cousin of Miss Bradley, had enlisted in the United States army, and was ordered along with his company to Fort Duncan, on the Rio Grande. He had never seen Withersau, but had frequently heard his cousin describe the ring belonging to her, which Withersau wore when he killed Lauridge. One day he saw a strange man at the fort wearing the identical ring, but on inquiring the stranger's name he gave it as Bill Poindexter. The soldier wrote to the authorities of Fremont, giving a description of the man and ring, and the Sheriff, being satisfied that the wearer of the ring was Withersau, came after and captured him.

In the Way of Apology.

[Elko (Nev.) Post.]

A political aspirant, in a discussion not a thousand miles from Elko, in alluding to his rival, said: "God may have created that despicable creature, but He threw him together in a leisure moment, not even thinking it worth while to place any brains in his hollow head. He threw him back into the scrap pile, never dreaming the infernal idiot would stray away and inflict his loathsome presence upon respectable people. Stamped upon his villainous countenance is the mark of—" While the doctors were working over him and putting forth their most skillful efforts to mold his head into human shape again, he feebly remarked: "God may have slighted that fellow in brains, but He never turned out a finer job on muscle work since He built John Morrissey."

The Crisis.

What think you would be the result if the earth should stop spinning around the sun? Were you ever near a large and intricate machine when one of its wheels became clogged or broken—near enough to hear the grating, jarring clash, the sudden, deafening crash? Astronomers assure us that precisely similar effects, only on an inconceivably grander scale, would be produced if our earth—one of the wheels in the universe-machine—should suddenly cease its revolutions. In other words, there would be a general clash and crash of satellites, planets, and systems. What we term financial crises are due to similar causes. One of the wheels in the finance-machine becomes clogged, perhaps shattered. The terrible Wall-street "crash" which follows is communicated to every part of the financial mechanism of the country. But analogies do not stop her. There is that other mechanism, the most intricate of all—sometimes called an organism because it generates its own forces—the human machine. When one of its members fail to perform its office, the whole system is thrown into disorders. Members before considered unassailable, break down under the unnatural pressure. The shock comes, and utter prostration is the result. Reparation can only be effected by the restoration of the impaired parts and the re-adjustment of its levers,—the physical forces. There is one part of the machine more liable to disorder than any other,—the liver,—the great balance-wheel of the machine.

The liver being the great depurating or blood-cleansing organ of the system, set it at work and the foul corruptions which gender in the blood, and rot out, as it were, the machinery of life are gradually expelled from the system. For this purpose Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery, used daily, and Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Purgative Pellets, taken in very small doses, are preeminently the articles needed. They cure every kind of humor from the worst scrofula to the common pimple, blotch, or eruption. Great eating ulcers kindly heal under their mighty curative influence. Virulent blood poisons that lurk in the system are by them robbed of their terrors, and by their perserving and somewhat protracted use the most tainted systems may be completely renovated and built up anew. Enlarged glands, tumors and swellings dwindle away and disappear under the influence of these great resolvents.

RAKING JOHN SHERMAN.

Some Plain Talk for the Bondholders' Attorney.

The Pith and Marrow of His Resumption Scheme.

CLEVELAND, April 11, 1878.

MY DEAR POST: What a pitiful conclusion the boastful Secretary Sherman has come to in his financial operations. This swashbuckler in professions, who asserted that the Specie Resumption act not only could but must be carried out, regardless of consequences, has dwindled down into the most miserable sort of a Micawber, and today we find him in New York city "shinning" for a loan of a beggarly fifty millions, which the poor devil tries to make believe will put him through all right for his next New Year's day reception, at which time *the law says* John must be prepared to respond to a demand for $342,600,000 in coin. Compare him with the exalted Sherman of a year or six months ago. See him now, hat in hand, in the presence of the agents of the Rothschilds, Barings, Seligmans, Morgans and Hopes, humbly begging that they will discount his little bills and let him go back to Washington. Of course, finding him in New York city, they know they have got him tight, got him in their power, just as every sensible man knew they would get him before they got through with him. They were very offish at first: He requests a private meeting, which they graciously grant, and then turn round and blow every word the poor fellow said to them. Say they: "As to four per cents. at par in coin, we'll none of them. 4½ per cents are worth 103 coin, but they will take them from you at 101½ coin, and give you $10,000,000 now and $5,000,000 per month afterwards, provided you will agree to leave the money in the sub-treasury, and will further agree to take off our hands at 101¾ any we may have remaining on hand should we desire you to do so."

And to this the poor creature consents. This is a sad spectacle for the civilized world to gaze upon. A nation of over 40,000,000 of enterprising, industrious freemen, with unbounded resources of soil, climate, machinery and grit, disgraced by its Chief Financial Minister, and exhibited in the familiar act of the ordinary bankrupt who "gets his paper shaved on the street to keep his credit good in bank."

The telegraph informs us that this bargain has been consummated. This is the lovely specie resumption which we have been told could so easily be reached. It is nothing but a turning of a non-interest bearing obligation into an interest bearing one, for the purpose of contracting a currency already too limited for the boundless capacities for business of our active people. But the money power has dragged us at its chariot wheels for twelve years, and unless a deliverer is found soon, it will load us into the chariot and peddle our carcasses around for dog meat. M. F.

HEWITT'S PROJECT.

Founded on the False Idea that He Can Make Congressmen Work.

A Washington correspondent says that Mr. Abram S. Hewitt has perfected his resolution to facilitate the transaction of business in the House of Representatives. His plan is to move the statuary from the old Hall of Representatives to the Rotunda, erect a Speaker's table near the southern entrance to that hall, and place three rows of benches on each side of it. In this smaller hall he would have all the ordinary business of the House transacted. The rules against conversation, the reading of newspapers, the writing of letters, or the doing of anything else disorderly, he would have enforced rigidly, and he also would forbid the reading of written speeches during ordinary sessions. The present Hall of Representatives he would leave as it now is, to be used on special occasions, when large audiences are attracted to the Capitol, or whenever the House holds sessions for debate only.

He then proposes that members be allowed, during ordinary sessions, to occupy seats on the benches in the smaller hall while the business of the House is being transacted, or to remain in the present hall, where they could receive their constituents, write letters, read newspapers, or occupy the time in any way they might choose. Whenever a division of the House is called for, he would have a gong struck in the large hall for the purpose of calling members to their places in the smaller one. This plan Mr. Hewitt proposes to adopt simply as a temporary expedient.

It would be inexpensive, as the old Hall of Representatives could be fitted up at an expense not exceeding $5,000, and if the plan does not work satisfactorily it can be easily abandoned. All the other members of the House constantly complain of the increasing disorder and inattention of Representatives, and of the increasing difficulty in the prompt transaction of business. Unless some plan is adopted to remove the present obstacles to the transaction of business, the sessions of Congress will continue to increase in length and the work of each session will be performed less and less satisfactorily. Mr. Hewitt's plan, which he has explained to many of the members, has met with general approval, and a desire that the experiment shall be tried during the next session of Congress has been repeatedly expressed.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

LINDSEY'S BLOOD SEARCHER

is the greatest Blood Remedy of the age. Tetter, Salt rheum, Ulcers, Boils, Pimples, and all other diseases yield to its wonderful influence. "Pure Blood is the guarantee of health. Read: "It cured my son of Scrofula."—J. T. Brooks, Painesville, O. "It cured my child of Erysipelas."—Mrs. E. Smeltzer, Lawrence, Pa. Price $1. R. E. SELLERS & CO., Prop'r, Pittsburgh, Pa. *Sold by Druggists and Country Store Keepers.*

mh21:TTS-A-D&W

25 FASHIONABLE CARDS, no two alike, with name, 10c. 20 Scroll, with name, 10c, postpaid. Agents' outfit, 10c. GEO. I. REED & CO., NASSAU, N. Y. oc27:1yr W

$2500 A YEAR. Agents wanted. Business legitimate. Particulars free. Address J. WORTH & CO., St. Louis, Mo.

EPILEPSY or FITS CURED! by Dr. Ross' Epileptic Remedies. TRIAL PACKAGE SENT FREE. Cures speedy, absolute and permanent. Address ROSS BROS., No. 512 Main St., RICHMOND, IND. fe2:eod:s W

$1200 SALARY. Permanent salesmen wanted to sell Staple Goods to dealers. No peddling. Expenses paid. Address S. A. GRANT & CO., 2, 4, 6 & 8 Home St., Cincinnati, O.

$3 GOLD PLATED WATCHES. Cheapest in the known world. *Sample Watch Free to Agents.* Address, A. COULTER & Co., Chicago. se8:1yr

Stammering Cured! Address, G. WALTER DALE, CURRY INSTITUTE, Cor. Sixth Street and Penn Avenue, Pittsburgh, Pa. ja5 W

$10 TO $25 PER DAY to Farmers' Sons and other energetic young men to sell an article as STAPLE as COFFEE, to Farmers and others in their own neighborhoods. Particulars Free. Address—THE CENTENNIAL CO., St. Louis, Mo. nov13:1y W

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

—AT—

C. D. SIMEN'S,

78 OHIO ST., Cor. of Sandusky, ALLEGHENY, PA.

The First Tidings of Spring Goods. EXTRA INDUCEMENTS AND GENUINE BARGAINS in

BOOTS, SHOES AND GAITERS.

At 75, 85c and $1 00, a choice line of Children's Oil Grain and Turkey Morocco High-Cut Lace Shoes, 7 to 10.

At $1 00 and $1 25, All-Solid Leather Oil Grain and Turkey Morocco Children's Button Shoes, 7 to 10.

At $1 00, $1 25 and $1 50, a nice line of Misses' Oil Grain and Turkey Morocco High-Cut Lace and Button Shoes.

At 50c, very nice Ladies' Lasting Slippers.

At 75c, Ladies' Fine Kid and Heavy Sewed Slippers.

At $1 00, something for comfort and wear, our Home Made Goat Slippers.

At 85c, just received, Ladies' Lasting Gaiters to Lace.

At $1 00, very good Ladies' Leather Shoes and Gaiters.

At $1 25, First-Class Ladies' Sewed All-Solid Leather Lace Shoes.

At $1 50, A Special Bargain, Ladies' Heavy Sole Genuine Turkey Morocco High-Cut Lace Shoes.

At $1 75 and $2 00, All Styles of Ladies' Kid and Turkey Morocco Side Lace and Button Shoes.

At $1 00, $1 15 and $1 25, a very nice line of Boys and Youths' Lace and Congress Shoes.

At $1 00 and $1 25, Good Men's Working Shoes, all Solid.

At $1 50, Very Good Gents' Buckle, Lace and Congress Plain and Box Toe Shoes.

At $1 25 and $1 50, a splendid line of Men's Seamless Plow and Heavy Sole Lace Shoes.

At $2 50 and $3 00—the Lowest Price Ever Reached—Men's Heavy and Light Kip Boots.

At Only $2 75, you can buy a First Class All-Solid Leather Fine Calf Gents' Boots, Every Pair Warranted.

At $2 00, a very good Boot for men to work in.

And all the Latest Styles of Ladies, Gents, Misses and Children's Boots, Shoes and Slippers at Extra Reduced Prices.

NOTICE TO CONSUMERS — OF — **Tobacco**

LORILLARD

The great celebrity of our TIN TAG TOBACCO has caused many imitations thereof to be placed on the market; we, therefore, caution all Chewers against purchasing such imitations.

All dealers buying or selling other plug tobacco bearing a hard or metallic label, render themselves liable to the penalty of the Law, and all persons violating our trade mark are punishable by fine and imprisonment. SEE ACT OF CONGRESS, AUG. 14, 1876.

The genuine LORILLARD TIN TAG TOBACCO can be distinguished by a TIN TAG on each lump with the word LORILLARD stamped thereon.

Over 7,088 tons tobacco sold in 1877, and nearly 3,000 persons employed in factories.

Taxes paid the Government in 1877 about $3,500,000, and during the past 12 years, over $20,000,000.

These goods sold by all jobbers at manufacturers' rates. mh16:eod:s W mh23-3m

L.S.L.

A SPLENDID OPPORTUNITY TO WIN A FORTUNE. FIFTH GRAND DISTRIBUTION, 1878, AT NEW ORLEANS, TUESDAY, MAY 14TH.

Louisiana State Lottery Company.

This institution was regularly incorporated by the Legislature of the State for educational and charitable purposes in 1868, with a capital of $1,000,000, to which it has since added a reserve fund of $350,000. ITS GRAND SINGLE NUMBER DISTRIBUTIONS will take place monthly (not semi-annually) and Tuesday, IT NEVER SCALES OR POSTPONES. Look at the following Distribution:

CAPITAL PRIZE $150,000

100,000 TICKETS AT TWO DOLLARS EACH, HALF TICK. TS ONE DOLLAR.

LIST OF PRIZES.

1 Capital Prize		$150,000
1 Capital Prize		50,000
1 Capital Prize		25,000
2 Prizes of $2,500		5,000
5 Prizes of 1,000		5,000
100 Prizes of 500		10,000
100 Prizes of 100		10,000
500 Prizes of 50		10,000
1,000 Prizes of 20		20,000
1,000 Prizes of 10		10,000
APPROXIMATION PRIZES.		
9 Approximation Prizes of $500		$ 2,700
9 Approximation Prizes of 200		1,800
9 Approximation Prizes of 100		900
1,857 Prizes, amounting to		$410,400

Reasonable corresponding agents wanted at all prominent points, to whom a liberal compensation will be paid.

Application for rates to clubs should only be made to the Home Office in New Orleans.

Write clearly stating full address, for further information or send orders to

M. A. DAUPHIN, P. O. Box 692, New Orleans, Louisiana

Or to

H. J. PLUM, 317 Broadway, New York.

All our Grand Extraordinary Drawings are under the supervision and management of Generals G. T. BEAUREGARD and J. C. BALL. A. EARLY. ap13 ew thSAW 6t

TRADE MARK. 'VIBRATOR' Reg. March 31, 1874.

THE ORIGINAL & ONLY GENUINE "Vibrator" Threshers,

WITH IMPROVED

MOUNTED HORSE POWERS,

And Steam Thresher Engines,

Made only by

NICHOLS, SHEPARD & CO.,

BATTLE CREEK, MICH.

THE Matchless Grain-Saving, Time-Saving, and Money-Saving Thresher of one day and generation. Beyond all Rivalry for Rapid Work, Perfect Cleaning, and for Saving Grain from Wastage.

GRAIN Raisers will not Submit to the enormous wastage of Grain & the inferior work done by the other machines, when once posted on the difference.

THE ENTIRE Threshing Expenses (and often 3 to 5 Times that amount) can be made by the Extra Grain SAVED by these Improved Machines.

NO Revolving Shafts Inside the Separator. Entirely free from Beaters, Pickers, Rear-Beaters, and all such time-wasting and grain-wasting complications. Perfectly adapted to all Kinds and Conditions of Grain, Wet or Dry, Long or Short, Headed or Bound.

NOT only Vastly Superior for Wheat, Oats, Barley, Rye, and the Grasses, but the only Successful Thresher in Flax, Timothy, Millet, Clover, and like Seeds. Requires no "attachments" or "rebuilding" to change from Grain to Seeds.

MARVELOUS for Simplicity of Parts, using less than one-half the usual belts and Gears. Makes no Litterings or Scatterings.

FOUR Sizes of Separators Made, ranging from Six to Twelve Horse size, and Two styles of Mounted Horse Powers to match.

STEAM Power Threshers a Specialty. A special size separator made expressly for Steam Power.

OUR Unrivaled Steam Thresher Engines, with Valuable Improvements and Distinctive Features, far beyond any other make or kind.

IN Thorough Workmanship, Elegant Finish, Perfection of Parts, Completeness of Equipment, and, our "Vibrator" Thresher Outfits are Incomparable.

FOR Particulars, call on our Dealers or write to us for Illustrated Circular, which we mail free.

mh23:ap6-20:my4-18:ju8-22:jy6

STOCKBRIDGE MANURES!

Originated by Prof. Stockbridge, Prof. of Agriculture in the Massachusetts Agricultural College.

Made for each crop, furnishing the plant food which each requires. They have been used for five years with such success that in 1877 they were applied on over 10,000 acres with excellent results. SEND FOR PAMPHLET, MAILED FREE. Also for sale, Agricultural Chemicals.

W. H. BOWKER & CO., 3 PARK PLACE, New York; 43 CHATHAM STREET, Boston. mh2:3m W

SPECIAL NOTICES.

PROPOSALS FOR BRIDGE SUPERSTRUCTURE AND MASONRY—

Sealed proposals will be received until 3 o'clock P. M. of THURSDAY, April 18, 1878, at the Office of the County Controller, for the Superstructure and Masonry of a Highway Bridge over Sandy Creek, at Sandy Creek Station, A. V. R. R.

SUPERSTRUCTURE.

Wrought iron pin connection truss bridge 45 feet span between end pin centres, 2 trusses each 5 feet high between chord pin centres and divided into 6 panels; load 100 pounds per square foot; width between trusses 17 feet; floor beams to be hung from lower chord pins. All lumber to be white oak; factor of safety, 5. Gordon's formula for compression. Ultimate tensile strength 50,000 pounds.

MASONRY.

2 abutments about 225 cubic yards; must be of first quality.

The right to reject any and all bids is reserved.

For further specifications apply to the undersigned. J. H. RENO, County Engineer.

ap12:—

TO THE SCHOOL DIRECTORS OF ALLEGHENY COUNTY.

GENTLEMEN:—

In pursuance of the forty-third section of the act of May 8th, 1854, you are hereby notified to meet in convention at the Grant School House, situated on Grant street, between Sixth and Seventh avenues, in the City of Pittsburgh, Pa., on the FIRST TUESDAY OF MAY, A. D. 1878, being the seventh day of the month, at 10 o'clock A. M., and select, *viva voce*, by a majority of the whole number of Directors present, one person, of literary and scientific acquirements and of skill and experience in the art of teaching, as County Superintendent for three succeeding years; determine the amount of compensation for the same; and certify the result to the State Superintendent, at Harrisburg, as required by the thirty-ninth and fortieth sections of said act. JAMES DICKSON, County Superintendent of Allegheny Co., Pa.

ALLEGHENY CITY, PA., April 8, 1878 ap13:3t W

OFFICE OF THE CONTROLLER OF ALLEGHENY COUNTY, PITTSBURGH, PA., April 13, 1878.

NOTICE TO ICE DEALERS.

Sealed proposals will be received at this office until the 22d DAY OF APRIL, inclusive, for furnishing the several Courts and Offices of Allegheny county with ice, for the ensuing season. Bids must be for the ton in such quantities and at such times as the County Commissioners, or their agent may desire. HENRY WARNER, County Controller.

ap13

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE—Letters of administration, with the will annexed, on the estate of ALEXANDER M. ALLISON, deceased, have been granted to the undersigned. Debtors of the estate will please make payment and creditors present their claims without delay to the undersigned, at the late residence of decedent, in North Fayette township, Allegheny county, Pa., or at my own residence at Candor P. O., Washington county, Pa. JAMES M. CLARK, Administrator. MARCH, 1878. mh23:6t W

DR. BROWN, NO. 82 SECOND AVENUE, between WOOD and MARKET STREETS, PITTSBURGH, PA., continues to guarantee his cures in cases of PRIVATE DISEASES. His remedies are prepared by himself. No patient will be sent to a druggist for his medicine. Having had a large experience in a practice of over 30 years, he can insure relief in a few days. Terms low and cures certain, or no charge. Delicate Diseases, Liver Complaint, Palpitation of the Heart, Nervousness, Diseases of the Bladder and Kidneys, General Debility and Nervousness yield readily to his treatment.

PRIVATE DISEASES—OF- FICE 194 PENN STREET, next door to the St. Clair Hotel. For the cure of all diseases of a private nature in from two to four days, by an entirely new and safe treatment. Also, Seminal Weakness, Impotency and all other diseases of the genital organs. A cure warranted or money refunded. Had diplomas in office, and is a regular physician of 20 years' standing in this city, having cured over 20,000 cases.

Book and circulars 10 cents. Address Dr. W., 194 PENN STREET, Pittsburgh, Pa.

OFFICE HOURS—8 A. M. to 5 P. M. Sundays excepted.

MEDICAL.

DR. WHITTIER,

Founder and Proprietor of the

KEYSTONE DISPENSARY

362 Penn Street, Pittsburgh, Pa.,

Continues to afford reliable special treatment in all Private, Nervous and Urinary Diseases. Confidence restored. Spermatorrhœa or seminal weakness resulting from SELF-ABUSE or other causes, producing NERVOUS DEBILITY, NIGHT EMISSIONS, DESPONDENCY, DIZZINESS, DIMNESS OF SIGHT, PIMPLES ON THE FACE, WEAKNESS OF MIND AND BODY; also Impotency, LOSS OF SEXUAL POWER, STERILITY, &c., unfitting the victim for business or marriage, and rendering life miserable, are perfectly cured in shortest time, insuring permanent relief.

Gonorrhœa, Gleet, Stricture, Orchitis, all urinary diseases, and Syphilis (all forms), consisting of SKIN ERUPTIONS, ULCERS IN THE MOUTH, THROAT OR ANY OTHER PARTS OF THE BODY, are thoroughly cured, and BLOOD POISON perfectly eradicated from the system. Dr. Whittier is a regular graduate of medicine and surgery, as his diploma at the office shows; has had 20 years' experience in all private diseases, with the purest medicines prepared by himself, enables him to cure difficult cases after others fail—it is self-evident that a physician treating thousands of cases every year acquires great skill. Consultation and correspondence private and free. Pamphlet sent SEALED for stamp. Medicines sent everywhere. Office hours 9 A. M. to 4 P. M., and from 6 to 8 P. M. Sundays 10 A. M. to 1 only.

MARRIAGE AND HEALTH GUIDE, 144 pages, fine illustrations. Price 25 cents. A private instructor for the married, or those about to marry, relating to the wonders and mysteries of the sexual system. About reproduction, impediments to marriage—causes, consequences. A book for everybody's private, careful reading. Sold at office, or sent by mail securely sealed on receipt of price in money or postage stamps. KEYSTONE DISPENSARY, 362 Penn street, Pittsburgh, Pa.

Dr. PAGE,

Late of Hospital for Diseases of Women, London, England, continues to treat successfully all irregularities of Females, including Amenorrhœa, Dysmenorrhœa, Menorrhagia, &c., &c. Call, or write (enclosing stamp.) 234 Penn Avenue, Pittsburgh, Pa. Office Hours—10 to 12 M. and 2 to 6 P. M. Charges Moderate.

Dr. Page's favorite prescriptions for Female irregularities, sent prepaid to any address on receipt of price, $1 50. de4:eod1y&W

KNOW THYSELF By reading and practicing the inestimable truths contained in the best medical book ever issued, entitled SELF-PRESERVATION Price only $1. Sent by mail on receipt of price. It treats of Exhausted Vitality, Premature Decline, Nervous and Physical Debility, and the endless concomitant ills and untold miseries that result therefrom, and contains more than 50 original prescriptions, any one of which is worth the price of the book. This book was written by the most extensive and probably the most skilful practitioner in America, to whom was awarded a gold and jewelled medal by the National Medical Association. A Pamphlet, Illustrated with the very finest Steel Engravings—a marvel of art and beauty—sent FREE to all. Send for it at once. Address PEABODY MEDICAL INSTITUTE, No. 4 Bulfinch St., Boston, Mass. **HEAL THYSELF**

fe1:eod&W 1y

PITTSBURGH LOCK HOSPITAL.

DR. PAGE, a Licentiate of the Royal College of Physicians and member of the Royal College of Surgeons, London, England, guarantees to cure all forms of Private Diseases and Nervous Debility in the shortest possible time. No Mercury Used. Charges moderate.

Dr. Page's Life Pills, a specific cure for Impotency and Debility, sent free to any address on receipt of price, $1 00 per box.

Dr. PAGE, 234 Penn Avenue, de4:eod1y&W Pittsburgh, Pa.

PRESCRIPTION FREE. FOR THE SPEEDY CURE of Seminal Weakness, Lost Manhood and all disorders brought on by indiscretion or excess. Any druggist has the ingredients. DR. JAQUES & CO., 130 W Sixth St., Cincinnati, O. de1:d&W 1y

ARCHITECTURAL IRON FOUNDRY—JAS. A. MAXWELL, Proprietor. The manufacture of IRON FRONTS FOR HOUSES a Specialty. Also, do a General Foundry Business. Works and Foundry—Cor ALLEGHENY and SOUTH AVENUES, Allegheny City, Pa., below Point Bridge. ap21:1y W

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Graff, Hugus & Co.,

MANUFACTURERS OF THE

FIERY FURNACE

For Heating Dwellings, Churches, &c.

NEW IMPROVED

BOSTON RANGE.

The cheapest and best, and most popular Range in the market. Also, manufacturers of

CONFIDENCE & COLUMBIA Cook Stoves.

Parlor and Heating Stoves, Laundry Stoves Grate Fronts and Fenders.

Lifting Shaker Grate, Old's patent.

Agitating Grates, Larkin's patent.

Marbleised Cast Iron Mantels.

206 & 208 Liberty St. PITTSBURGH.

eod

DUFF & CAMPBELL,

MANUFACTURERS OF

WINDOW GLASS

AND DEALERS IN

FRENCH AND ENAMELLD GLASS.

As we keep in our Warehouse a first-class cutter, we are prepared to fill all orders from a single light upward on the shortest notice. We select the best Sheet Glass to fill orders at our warehouse, No. 110 WATER STREET, between Wood and Smithfield. mh8:W

Great Reduction IN TEETH.

A Full Set for $6!

AT

DR. QUINCY A. SCOTT'S,

278 PENN AVENUE, Pittsburgh.

Taking the Centennial Medal and Diploma over all home and foreign competitors, has given Dr. Scott's work a world-wide celebrity, and the public are always satisfied that when they get it they HAVE THE BEST.

It will Pay Everybody to visit Pittsburgh to have Dr. Quincy A. Scott Extract their Teeth Without Pain by his Absolutely Safe Anæsthetic, as it is the Only One in Existence,

And can be taken with entire confidence by old and young, and people in every condition of health.

Another Death from Laughing Gas.

Dr. G. Morley Harrison, a Surgeon of thirty years standing in Manchester, England, lately died from an overdose of Laughing Gas. He was in perfect health, but the "gas" anæsthizes very rapidly, and he took a few inhalations too many. my1:1yr.

EXTRA FINE EMBROIDERIES

Direct from the Manufacturer.

33⅓ per ct. less than the cost of Manufacturing.

CALL EARLY AND GET FIRST CHOICE.

Everlasting Trimming.....50c, pieces of 12 yds
Linen Edge.....20c, pieces of 6 yds
Torchon Edge and Insertings.....6 to 75c per yd
Russian Lace.....15 to 50c per yd
Point de Plabant Lace.....15 to 50c per yd
Black Silk Fringes, extra quality.....75c
Black Silk and Bead Fringes.....50c to $1 50

New Bows, Ruchings, Collarettes, Handkerchiefs, Hosiery, Gloves, Men's Wear, Ready for Inspection.

Demorest's Patterns for Spring, *The Best in the World,* Now ready and for sale by

JAS. D. CARLISLE, 37 FIFTH AVENUE.

Just Received, SPRING GOODS — AT — **LOWEST PRICES!** — AT THE — **CENTRAL BOOT AND SHOE HOUSE,**

138 SMITHFIELD ST., (Near Sixth Avenue.)

CHEAPEST PLACE IN TOWN! TO BUY YOUR **GUNS, REVOLVERS,** Ammunition, and Hunting Materials.

GUNS AND REVOLVERS REPAIRED.

J. H. JOHNSTON, GREAT WESTERN GUN WORKS, 169 SMITHFIELD STREET, Pittsburgh, Pa

no12:a&W 2m

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

1878.

The Weekly Post.

Single Subscription - $2.00 per year
In Clubs - - - - - 1.50 " "
(Postage Prepaid by us.)

Extraordinary Inducements to Clubs.

A PREMIUM ENGRAVING TO EVERY SUBSCRIBER.

THE PITTSBURGH WEEKLY POST for 1878 will maintain its reputation as the Largest, Cheapest and Best Family and Political Journal published in the Union. Eight pages and fifty-six columns in each number; printed with clear type on the best of paper.

LEADING FEATURES.

POLITICAL—THE WEEKLY POST will maintain the fundam

FORTY-FIFTH CONGRESS.

The Senate Passes the Pension Appropriation Bill.

Montgomery Blair's Presidential Resolution Introduced in the House.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, April 11.—Mr. DENNIS presented the Blair resolutions in relation to the Electoral Commission. In presenting the resolutions Mr. Dennis said:

MR. PRESIDENT: If the Senate will bear with me a moment I will explain my relation to this resolution. There are no instructions coming to me from the Legislature of my State in regard to it. I am opposed to it. I shall act with good faith. I voted for the appointment of the Electoral Commission and I will stand by the decision of that Commission. I feel in honor bound to sustain it. I feel that if I were to do otherwise, I should be unworthy as a member of the Senate to a seat upon this floor. Moreover, I am sure that while reason holds her sway over the minds of our people, any attempt to reverse the decision of that Commission will not succeed. I do not consider this Senate a suitable arena for the exercise of such a power as the joint resolution which has been read would propose. Our people desire peace. We have had enough disturbance throughout this land. No man within the confines of my State desires to witness a renewal of such scenes as have been enacted within the last fourteen or fifteen years. No one can desire to see brothers weltering in brother's gore. We want unity, peace and concord, and never, while I hold a position on this floor, shall there be any act of mine, the effect of which would be otherwise than to contribute and aid in bringing about fraternal accord between every section of our country.

Sir, we have one people, identified and bound together by all the ties of relationship, and by every tie that can bind man to his fellow man. Let those who died in that sanguinary strife rest in peace. Let those who were baptized by the blood of that strife, and slumber among the dead, sleep in peace until the day of final resurrection, when the archangel shall assemble uncounted millions by the sound of his trumpet, and call upon the sea and all the earth to give up their dead. Sir, we are united as a people in all and every respect. We are bound by bands of iron, and I may say, by a network of nerves in a telegraph so arranged that when you touch one point, you touch the whole. Sir, to the Pacific ocean, I have sent one of my children, who is as dear to me as my own heart's blood. His destiny is fixed with those people in that growing, rich and populous section. While he sleeps by the gentle murmurs of the placid Pacific, I, in noonday sunshine almost am here and shall labor to do whatever I can to promote the interest of that section in which his future destiny is fixed, and of every section of our common country.

In the presentation of these resolutions, I have performed a duty which respect for the Legislature of my State demands, but believing that the interests of every section of our union calls for acquiescence in the decision made by the Electoral Commission. I feel constrained to state that I shall deem it incumbent upon me to oppose any action by this body in furtherance of the intentions of the resolutions. I ask that the joint resolution be referred to the Committee on Judiciary. So ordered.

On motion of Mr. MORRILL the Senate took up and passed the bill to repair and put in operation the Mint at New Orleans.

During the morning hour, Mr. SARGENT called up his joint resolution on the Chinese question, and both urged the necessity of restriction upon Chinese immigration.

The Senate then adjourned till Monday.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

PENSION APPROPRIATION BILL.

The House then went into Committee of the Whole, Mr. Garfield in the Chair, on the Pension Appropriation bill.

Messrs. Scales, Chittenden, Fort and Hewitt (N. Y.), advocated the bill, and Messrs. Hanna, Foster, Thompson and O'Neil opposed it, Mr. Hanna replying to some remarks made by Mr. Chittenden and Mr. Hewitt (N. Y.), and Mr. Sparks, to the effect that he opposed the bill because he (Hanna) was a friend of the Indianapolis pension agency, and said that 20,000 pensioners of Indianapolis would be wronged and robbed by the passage of this bill. They would be robbed of their pittances by shysters around Indianapolis and Washington. The bill would be in the interest of bankers and business men of New York, who hoped to have the thirty-eight million dollars (annually paid for pensions) transferred to depositories in New York. He had been accused of opposing the bill through mercenary motives. Talk about mercenary motives, said he, when this bill is to bring the thirty-eight million dollars into the banks of New York, and is but another means of making the West and South tributaries to New York. He could find mercenary motives there if he desired. As to the remarks of the gentleman from Illinois (Sparks), he would not deign to reply to anything so grovelling.

Mr. SPARKS—To what remark does the gentleman refer?

Mr. HANNA (not noticing the interruption) went on to criticize the Committee on Appropriations, because pursuing a peculiar policy; it had refused to make an appropriation for necessary clerk hire in the Surgeon General's office, and now that committee proposed to subject the two hundred thousand pensioners to the same niggardly policy which prevented the administration of public justice. The gentleman from Illinois (Sparks) had attempted to raise party feeling on this question. God forbid that the Democratic party, low as it was, should sink so low as to be controlled by party feeling in a question of this kind. (Laughter.)

Mr. SPARKS said he had simply referred to the fact that the gentleman from Indianapolis represented the pension agency district and was therefore naturally prejudiced against the bill abolishing pen-ion agencies for saying that he had been attacked by the gentleman from Indiana (Hanna) like a Texas bull. (Laughter.) He denied having drawn politics into debate and therefore the statement made by the gentleman from Indiana to that effect was not warranted and was not a fact, and that was about the way to put it.

Mr. CHITTENDEN (in reply to Mr. Hanna) stated he had no more to do with the banks of New York than that gentleman had, not a bit, and every word, every syllable, every letter of his in regard to those banks was as applicable to that gentleman as to himself. In regard to the statement that the bill would rob the pensioner there was not a word of sense or truth in it.

Mr. HANNA rose to reply, but was interrupted by Mr. SPARKS who asked whether Hanna's law partner was not the pension agent at Indianapolis. (Laughter.)

Mr. HANNA (excitedly), I will answer that, sir, and I will say my law partner fought through the war from the first to the last, and fought when you did not. (Laughter.)

Mr. SPARKS (equally excited)—I want distinctly to state that your law partner is the pension agent at Indianapolis. I know it and I can prove it, and that's what's the matter with Hanna. (Loud laughter and applause.)

Mr. SMITH (Pa.) moved to increase the amount appropriated for carrying the bill into effect from $88,000 to $130 000. Adopted.

Mr. POWERS moved to strike out the section which changes the mode of paying pensions, and inserting in lieu thereof a provision fixing the salary of pension agents at four thousand dollars, and allowing them fees for vouchers and actual expenses for rent, clerk hire, etc.

Mr. FORT offered a substitute transferring the duties of the Pension Bureau from the Interior Department to the War Department. Rejected.

A vote was then taken on Powers' amendment, and it was agreed to by a vote of 121 to 60.

Mr. MAISH offered an amendment providing that pension agencies shall be filled by officers of the army and navy on the retired list, who are to receive their full pay while so employed.

Mr. BUTLER—That is a good opportunity to make General Shields a pension agent.

Mr. POWERS made a point of order that the amendment would change the existing law, and was not in the interest of economy.

The CHAIRMAN overruled the point of order, holding that the amendment was in the interest of economy.

Mr. FOSTER inquired as to how these officers could give bonds.

Mr. RANDALL (the Speaker) replied that the officers were liable to be courtmartialled in case of defalcation, and that their education and life tenure of their commission was the best bond that could be given.

The amendment was rejected by a vote of 88 to 99.

Mr. RICE offered a resolution that from and after July, 1878, the offices of pension agents shall be filled by wounded or disabled Union soldiers.

The amendment was adopted amid enthusiastic applause and shouts of laughter.

The committee rose and reported the bill.

The amendments were concurred in and the bill passed.

The House then went into Committee of the Whole (Cox, N. Y., in the chair) on the Post-office appropriation bill. As soon as the bill was read by title, the committee again rose, and the House adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WASHINGTON, April 12.—Immediately after the reading of the journal, the SPEAKER called on the committees for reports of a private nature, the pending business being the consideration of the bill reported last Friday from the Military Committee, restoring George A. Armes to his rank in the army.

Mr. BRAGG argued against the bill.

Messrs. HASKELL and FRYE spoke in favor of the measure and it passed.

The House soon afterwards went into Committee of the Whole (Mr. Knapp in the Chair) on the private calendar.

The first bill on the calendar was a bill to reimburse the College of William and Mary in Virginia for property destroyed during the war.

Mr. LUTTRELL asked leave to offer a resolution providing that inasmuch as to-morrow will be the anniversary of Thomas Jefferson's birthday, the House set aside that day for the consideration of the bill for the erection of a monument over his grave.

Mr. DUNNELL objected.

The House then adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WASHINGTON, April 13.—Mr. COX (N. Y.), Chairman of the Committee on Library, asked leave to report back the bill appropriating $21,000 for the erection of a monument over the grave of Thomas Jefferson. The amount, on motion of Mr. Cox, having been increased to $5,000, the bill passed.

A session on Monday night was ordered for debate upon the Tariff bill, and Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday nights for the consideration of pension bills.

The House then went into Committee of the Whole (Cox of N. Y. in the chair) on the Postoffice Appropriation bill. The appropriation recommended is $33,190,373, a reduction of $987,770 from last year; $9,100,000 of that is for the railroad mail service; $6,050,673 for inland mail transportation, and $7,250,000 for the pay of postmasters. The bill provides that the Postmaster General may appoint one agent to superintend the railroad postal service and one to superintend the Star service, and authorizes the Postmaster General to reduce the compensation to railroads for the transportation of mails five per cent. A long and general debate was interrupted by the Committee rising, and soon afterwards the House adjourned.

GENERAL GRANT.

The Story of His Visit to Constantinople.

Why He Failed to Wine With Grand Duke Nicholas.

A Constantinople letter to the Philadelphia *Times* from F. D. Millett, war correspondent of the London *Daily News*, says there is much feeling there in some circles over General Grant's action upon an invitation to dine with Grand Duke Nicholas. Mr. Millett says:

The Grand Duke, on the simple suggestion of Lieutenant Greene, (the American officer with the Russian army) that General Grant was in Constantinople, and had expressed a wish to see the Russian army, sent to the General a most cordial and friendly invitation to visit San Stefano. The invitation was accepted and the day named, and as it was reported among the officers at San Stefano that the ex-President of the United States would visit the headquarters on a certain day, there was excited considerable interest to see the great American General, and everybody anticipated with satisfaction the proposed visit.

Two days before the day appointed for the dinner with the Grand Duke he dined with the Turkish Ministers and Generals in Stamboul, and on the day following the bright idea occurred to some one that perhaps it would not be just the proper thing to first receive the hospitality of the Turks, and then visit the Russians, even if peace had been signed, and, after a good deal of talk, doubts began to arise in the mind of the General himself.

In this climax Mr. Maynard was consulted as one who would be supposed to be an authority on matters of diplomatic etiquette, and he declared plainly that it would be indelicate for General Grant to visit the Russians after hobnobbing with the Turks. Mrs. Grant wanted to make a trip up the Bosphorus, so, of course, her veto was thrown against the San Stefano visit, for the day named to dine with the Grand Duke was the only one available for the excursion through the Straight, because the Vandalia would turn her head for Greece at the close of the day. It did not seem to occur to anybody that after once having accepted the invitation from the Grand Duke, it was a little late to find out that it was contrary to etiquette, and how little General Grant's grades understood the situation will be seen by what followed.

It became Lieutenant Green's duty to go to the Russian headquarters and carry the regrets of General Grant that he could not, for fear of offending the Turks, dine with him as he said he would. So on the morning of the day Lieutenant Green went to San Stefano and told the Grand Duke the reason why his proposed guest would not come. This was, as may be expected, anything but a pleasant task, but the Grand Duke with his accustomed heartiness of manner, made the interview and the excuses rather a matter of pleasantry, at first scarcely believing the news, and when he found it was true said he was very sorry for it, because he had wanted to meet General Grant, and had arranged a review of the troops for him. General Ignatieff also expressed his disappointment; and we, who, as Americans, felt bound to carry our part of the responsibility, even for what we considered a great breach of common sense politeness, not to talk about diplomatic etiquette, namely, for General Grant to treat the Grand Duke's invitation with no more consideration than that of a member of the United States Cabinet, lowered our colors for the day, and we did not feel any more cheerful when we learned that the Austrian, Greek and Italian Ministers to the Sublime Porte, who formed part of the company at the Turkish dinner, were dining with the Grand Duke. General Grant was the only invited guest who failed. He was a private American citizen traveling with the honors permitted by the laws of his country to all the ex-Presidents, and came in no official capacity whatever. Mr. Mullit says, in conclusion: "I need not discuss the matter at all, and will only add that Grant would have gone if it had not been for his advisers."

OVER THE OCEAN.

SOUTH AFRICA.

THE BRITISH ARMY SUSTAIN A SERIOUS DEFEAT.

LONDON, April 11.—A rumor is current in military circles that the British have sustained a disastrous defeat in South Africa. The Colonial Office is ignorant of such defeat.

Detailed advices from Cape Town state that the outbreak of Secocoeni, a powerful chief, which was announced on the 7th inst., surprised the Transvaal Government, which was unprepared and was only able to send one hundred native allies against five hundred Kaffers, who were surrounding Fort Burghers. The forces of Transvaal and Natal are concentrating to resist the apprehended outbreak of Cetewayo, the Zulu chief. Sir Bartle, Free Governor of Cape Colony, is still at King Williamstown with 5,000 men, and attacked Sandello, Chief of the Galkas, the day the steamer sailed.

It was hoped, if they were successful, that Sandelli and Krelix, Chief of the Galekas, would both surrender. The whole frontier, however, was very restless, and a war feeling was strongly abroad. All the Government's prudence and firmness were needed to prevent a general native war.

LORD LEITRIM'S FUNERAL.

VIOLENT AND DISGRACEFUL SCENES IN DUBLIN.

LONDON, April 11.—The scenes at Lord Leitrim's funeral in Dublin yesterday were very violent and disgraceful. The mob that gathered in front of the church endeavored to capture the hearse, declaring their intention to drag out the corps. They vituperated the late Earl as an "old ruffian" and heretic. They also climbed the walls of the church yard, hustled the mourners, and cheered, yelled and hissed during the reading of the service. Several mourners were roughly handled while endeavoring to make their way into the church yard. All of them had to pass out by an unfrequented way in the rear of the church to escape violence. Fifty constables were present, but they were wholly insufficient to cope with the mob, many of whom were drunk.

DEATH OF "BOSS" TWEED.

His Dying Shot at the Man Who Cornered Him.

His Luxurious Quarters in Ludlow Street Jail.

NEW YORK, April 12.—Wm. M. Tweed died in Ludlow Street Jail at precisely twelve o'clock to-day. He was attended by Dr. Carnochan, who was with him from an early hour this morning, and also Foster Dewey, his Secretary; Mr. Douglass, his son-in-law, and Mr. Edelstein, of his counsel. All hope of his recovery was abandoned soon after eleven o'clock. Dr. Carnochan announced a clogging of the heart and complete nervous exhaustion. At the time of his death there was no struggle, as he passed away in sleep with his head lying upon his arm. Keeper Kirnin was hurriedly summoned three minutes before noon, and reaching Mr. Tweed's room the noon signal rang out, and the long prisoned old man dropped back dead in his bed.

HIS LAST WORDS.

The dying man spoke very little. Once, just after Miss Fitzsimmons had given him a drink of flaxseed, he said to her: "Mary, I have tried to do good to everybody, and if I have not it is not my fault. I am ready to die, and I know God will receive me."

The dying man signed to Dr. Carnochan that he wished him to approach. The doctor leaned over the bed, and Mr. Tweed said in a faint voice:

"Doctor, I've tried to do some good if I haven't had good luck. I am not afraid to die. I believe the guardian angels will protect me."

At this moment Mr. Edelstein came to the bedside to give the dying man a drink. Mr. Tweed called him by his first name and said, a faint smile coming over his face:

"Well, Tilden and Fairchild have killed me, I hope they are satisfied now."

After this he breathed regularly for about ten minutes. Dr. Carnochan aroused him once or twice, but he clearly indicated by the expression of his face that he wanted to rest. At fifteen minutes before 12 o'clock he lost consciousness. Thenceforward, till the time of his death, he breathed steadily, and with but little accompanying motion of the heart.

S. Foster Dewey, Mr. Tweed's private secretary, said Friday evening that the reports that were current as to Mr. Tweed's last words about angels were incorrect. What Mr. Tweed said was: "I have tried to right some great wrongs. I have been forbearing with those who did not deserve it. I forgive all those who have ever done evil to me, and I want all those whom I have harmed to forgive me."

His whole sentiment was a strong desire for forgiveness. There was no pretence of strong Christian feeling. He died as he lived, in a thoroughly courageous spirit. "He never thought of angels in his life," said Mr. Dewey.

AN INQUEST HELD.

Coroner Waltman and Deputy Coroner Custman went to the jail this afternoon to hold an inquest, as the Revised Statutes provide that the body of any person who dies during confinement in prison shall not be removed till after Coroner's investigation. A jury was empanelled and viewed the body which had been laid where he died. The deposition of Dr. Carnochan was taken and a verdict rendered in accordance with his statements. Dr. Carnochan certified that death was caused by pericarditis, (inflammation of the membranes around the heart) pneumonia, bronchitis and chronic disease of the kidneys. He added, although this was not included in the deposition that death was also caused by the moral shock produced by constant excitement under which Tweed had been laboring.

SKETCH OF HIS LIFE.

The deceased was born in New York, April 3, 1823. He learned the trade of chair making, and later in life was admitted to the bar. In 1852-3 he was an alderman, in 1853-5 a member of Congress, in 1856 a Supervisor of the city and Chairman of the Board, in 1856-7 a School Commissioner, from 1861 to 1870 Deputy Street Commissioner and from 1867 to 1871 a State Senator. In April, 1870, he was appointed Commissioner of the Departmens of Public Works, and while he held this office he and his "ring," especially in the building and furnishing of the new city court house, appropriated vast sums of public money to private use. On October 28, 1871, he was arrested in a civil suit on charges of malfeasance, brought by Charles O'Conor on behalf of the people, and gave bail in $1,000,000. In November of the same year he was re-elected to the State Senate, but did not take his seat. On December 16 he was arrested on a criminal charge of fraud, but was released on $5,000 bail. On January 30, 1873, the first of the suits was tried, and the jury disagreed. On November 19 he was found guilty of fraud and was sentenced to twelve years' imprisonment on as many different counts, and to pay a fine of $12,550. He was sent to the Penitentiary on Blackwell's Island, and subsequently was disbarred. On April 7, 1875, a suit was begun in the Supreme Court of New York, on behalf of the people, to recover $6,000,000 from him. These are the principal of several suits, both civil and criminal, brought against him. On June 12, the Court of Appeals decided that his further imprisonment was illegal, on the ground that the Court below had exceeded its powers in its cumulative sentence, and ordered his discharge. He was then ordered to find bail to the amount of $3,000,000 in the pending civil suits, and in default of the same was sent to Ludlow street jail. On December 4, while visiting his residence in charge of two keepers, he escaped from custody.

After a year of wandering, he was captured in Vigo, Spain, and was brought back to New York. The romantic story of his wanderings, the detailed confession made with a view of securing his release from imprisonment, are of so recent occurrence that it is unnecessary to repeat them at this time. He was doomed to bitter disappointment, for despite the active and persistent efforts of his attorneys, his release was not effected, and the man who once wielded such unlimited power ended his days in prison.

PERSONAL PECULIARITIES.

In business engagements Mr. Tweed was punctuality personified. He prided himself on the validity of his word, and was never more pleased than when men said: "I have Tweed's word, and that's enough." In spite of his rigid regard for punctuality, he rarely made formal memoranda. He conducted most important negotiations, involving thousands of dollars, transfers and obligations of which the only records were notes made on stray bits of paper placed carelessly in his pocket or on his desk.

With all his getting of money, Tweed cared but little for money itself. He made enormous sacrifices at times. On one occasion he was bitten by a mania for owning an interest in newspapers. He said he had loaned or advanced to the *Democrat* nearly $75,000. He owned largely in the *Transcript* and *Leader*, and held either stocks or bonds of half a dozen weeklies. He professed to hold the press in derision, but was foremost in endeavoring to conciliate newspapers that opposed him or his schemes.

In speaking of his downfall he reiterated what he had said aforetime about the press: "If those picture papers would only leave me alone, I wouldn't care for all the rest."

"But those pictures are such caricatures that no one would ever know you by them," said his friend.

"That makes no difference. The people get an idea that Tweed is a thief. They get used to seeing Tweed in a striped suit, and pretty soon they'll be mad if he isn't in one."

Tweed was vain and fond of flattery, although he despised toadies and toadyism. He paid $500 for a steel engraving and $250 for a biographical sketch, to be published in a forthcoming volume. When the proofs were sent him he objected to the caption, "Our Self-made Men," and forfeited the entire sum rather than be included in the list. He made considerable pretensions to extended reading, and could repeat with considerable rhetorical effect many passages from his favorite British poets. He had in his office a Bible, a prayer book, and a compilation of poetical extracts, side by side with Manuals and Red Books.

Singular as it may seem, when Tweed was at the heighth of his power, when his notes for a million were readily discounted in Wall street; when he entertained the rich and great in his house and spent thousands with the Americus Club; when it looked as if he feared neither God nor man, his mind was frequently seeking for tenable ground concerning the future. He was well read in the Bible, and quoted apt texts with facility. If his opponent had doubts as to a future life, Tweed would argue in favor of it, and *vice versa*.

Tweed's subscription at the head of a paper was good for twenty others of the ring. His name for $10,000 meant $100,000 from the others, and without question.

On one occasion, having complained that a friend had gone back on him, the person addressed asked how it was that he could stand such drains on his check book. Tweed laughed, and showed him a little slip of paper on which he had figured his Erie profits in the (then) past three months. The figure was $650,000.

He was very fond of James Fisk, Jr., and often predicted for him a most brilliant future. He did everything in his power to assist Fisk in all his schemes, and said: "When Jim gets rid of his Jezabels he'll be at the top of the heap."

How much clear cash he gave to city missionaries, Sisters of Charity, and the like, it is impossible to say. It is not probable that he made a systematic practice of doing good for policy's sake. It was perfectly natural with him to be free-handed with whatever money he had in his pocket, whether it was his own or another's.

He was proud of his wife and devoted to his children. He had hoped they would amount to something in life, and placed one in the District Attorney's office, where he did his duty; but the downfall of his father naturally stopped him on the threshold. The old man thought his second son had the making of a great business man in him, and for him he leased the Metropolitan Hotel, and furnished it regally. For some reason the hotel business fizzled out. Neither one is now in business of any kind.

His last year was packed with silent agonies. Depressed spirits came upon him like an unknown disease. That his fair-weather friends deserted him was natural. That his Ring confederates saved themselves at his expense did not astonish him. That persons he had formerly used would defame him he expected, because once a bireling, always a bireling. But that his great animal life should turn upon itself, and his very strength should become a weapon against him, broke him down, and he often turned his face to the wall and wept like a child. A sad end to a sad life

HIS QUARTERS IN JAIL.

Tweed's rooms were the old Warden's quarters, and consisted of a bed-room, dining-room and bath-room, with Warden Watson's private bed-room intervening between the three rooms. The bed chamber is a large room, with two windows looking out on Ludlow street. It was originally frescoed in very bright colors, with an alcove ceiling elaborately carved, a pink Brussels carpet with patterns of roses covered the floor. The furniture was luxurious, the chairs and settee being of heavy blue rep, trimmed with gold. An open fire place stood to the left of the windows, and two handsome French mirrors were suspended from the walls. The bed in which Tweed died was of rich mahogany, furnished with spring matresses. Alongside of it was an invalid's cane-bottom chair. A small marble-top table was used for his medicines and tea. There were two large bureaus, the property of Tweed, and a handsome book-case, filled with law books; also a large Bible and three prayer books. The matron of the jail said Tweed, no matter how busy, never omitted to read his books of devotion every day. The only ordinary article in the room was a common eight-day clock, hung to the right of his bed. A portrait of his wife was over his bed, and one of his son William over the door leading from the main entrance. There were also photographs of Tweed's country place at Greenwich, and pictures of his bed room and other apartments in the prison. A gilt chandelier lighted the room. Tweed's favorite color was blue, and even the waste paper basket was trimmed with blue silk ribbon. Several religious mottoes and verses were placed on the wall by Tweed himself. "Watch and Pray" to his right; "To the One I Dearly Love," and to the left, "Let not your heart be troubled." In other parts of the room were such lines as "Nearer my God to Thee," and "I hope in the Lord," all worked in blue worsted. One of Tweed's favorite studies was a representation of the coats of arms of all nations, which hung directly over his book case. His dining room, a large apartment, was comfortably arranged, and this looks out into the court yard. On the two windows were kept fresh plants and evergreens. A piano and sofa, a round table, with a red cover, and a cheffonier, with some books, completed the furniture.

The carpet was of the same pattern as in the bed room. Tweed's meals were cooked by the cook of the jail, Mary Pratt. He paid $75 a week to Warden Watson for his board, occasionally buying extras at his own expense. The men who were in attendance on him were also paid extra. The greatest liberty was allowed him, and his friends were not required to leave him till half past ten at night.

When he was feeling very well he took particular delight in social card parties.

TWEED'S FUNERAL.

NEW YORK, April 14.—The funeral, it is ascertained, will take place Tuesday next. The arrangements are quietly progressing. The body still lies at his daughter's residence, incased in ice, and will so remain until the day of the funeral. The services will be as simple as possible, the relatives desiring to avoid all display. The remains will be placed in a black cloth casket of great richness, but without gaudiness of any kind. The undertaker experienced great difficulty in securing a coffin, as it was found necessary, owing to the size of the deceased, to have one made to order. A dispatch has been received from the widow and sons of Tweed, who are sojourning in Europe. It is expected they will start as soon as possible for New York. Large crowds hang around the house where the remains lay, though but few, and those only the most intimate friends of the family, are admitted. Tweed left some papers in charge of his former secretary, Foster Dewey, but it is understood they are of no importance with regard to a will or the disposition of any personal property. Nothing has been made public. It is said he left no will, as he had said he had nothing to leave nor any property of any kind to dispose of.

Tweed's private secretary says Tweed was not worth $2,500 at the time of his death, and had nothing to make a will for. His wife has enough to maintain her, as also have two of his older sons. For the two boys who are at school no provision is made. The married daughters received $50,000 each as wedding presents.

ILLINOIS DEMOCRACY.

Proceedings of the State Convention.

State Officers Nominated and a Central Committee Appointed.

SPRINGFIELD, ILL., April 11.—The Democratic State Convention met in Representatives' Hall at noon. Senator J. M. Bush of Pike, called the body to order, and General J. C. Black of Danville, was made temporary Chairman. Committees were then appointed. The Committee on Platform was headed by W. C. Goudy of Chicago.

On third ballot, E. L. Cronkrite of Stephenson, was nominated for State Treasurer. S. N. Etter of McLean, the present incumbent, was renominated on first ballot for Superintendent of Public Instruction.

THE PLATFORM.

Following is the platform:

The Democrats of the State of Illinois, assembled in convention, congratulate the country on the final settlement of questions resulting from the late civil war upon principles of local self-government, so long supported by the Democratic party, and reaffirm confidence in the capacity of the people to govern themselves, and their belief in the supremacy of the civil over the military power; liberty of individual action, uncontrolled by sumptuary laws; the separation of Church and State; support of free common schools and the duty of all to yield to the lawfully expressed will of the majority; and we declare.

First—That reform must be made in National, State, County and Municipal Government by a reduction of taxes and the expenditures and dismissal of unnecessary and incompetent officers and employes from the public service and strict enforcement of official responsibility, and that provisions of the State Constitution limiting indebtedness and the rate of taxation be strictly observed and enforced.

Second—That a tariff for revenue only should be adopted, and if discrimination is made, it should be in favor of the necessaries of life, and in order to remove a part of the burden from the mass of the people who are taxed too much. A graduated tax on incomes over a reasonable sum for support ought to be adopted and placed upon the surplus profits of the wealthy who escape their just proportion of taxation.

Third—We favor U. S. bonds and Treasury notes being subjected to taxation the same as other property.

Fourth—The contracts ought to be performed in good faith according to terms thereof, and obligations of the Government discharged in lawful money except where otherwise expressly provided upon their face, and by the law under which they were issued, and repudiation should find no favor with an honorable people.

Fifth—It is unwise to make any further reduction of the principal of the public debt for the present, and bonds, as they mature, or sooner, if possible, should be replaced by the issue of other bonds bearing a lower rate of interest. It is the duty of the Federal Government to issue bonds in small denominations to be sold in this country for the accommodation of those who wish to invest their savings in safe securities.

Sixth—That we favor immediate and unconditional repeal of the Resumption act.

Seventh—We applaud the action of Congress in the enactment of the Silver bill, and accept it as a partial measure of financial relief, but we demand such further legislation as may result in authorizing silver bullion certificates and legal tender the free coinage of the silver dollar, the demonetization of which we denounce as an act meriting the condemnation of the people.

Eighth—It is the exclusive prerogative of the United States to issue all bills to circulate as money, and a right which ought not to be exercised by any State or corporation.

Ninth—No further contraction of the volume of legal tender Treasury notes ought to be allowed, and they should be received for customs, taxes and public dues as well as private debts, and reissued as fast as received.

Tenth—The National bank notes should be retired, and instead thereof there should be issued by the Government an equal amount of Treasury notes.

Eleventh—Subsidies in money, bonds, lands or credit ought not to be granted by the Federal Government.

Twelfth—The Bankrupt law ought to be immediately repealed.

Thirteenth—Courts should be brought as close to the homes of litigants as economy in government will justify, and that therefore the judicial power of the United States should be so regulated as to prevent, in controversies between citizens of different States, the transfer of the case from the State to inferior courts, which are so far removed from the people as to make justice therein an inconvenient expense and tardy. Not less than $5,000 should be fixed as a minimum jurisdiction of such Courts in such controversies.

Fourteenth—The appointment by the Federal Court of receivers of corporations who resist the payment of taxes, disregard the rights of citizens and turn the earnings of corporation into foreign channels is an evil that ought to be corrected by law, and Congress ought to enact such laws as shall prohibit such evils and prevent interference by the Federal Courts with the collection of State, county and municipal taxes by appointment of receivers, granting injunctions, or other procedure.

Fifteenth—The wages of employes of corporations engaged in mining, manufacturing and transportation should be made the first lien on the property, receipts and earnings of said corporation, and that said lien should be declared defined and enforced by appropriate legislation.

Sixteenth—The system of leasing convict labor ought to be abolished by the Legislature, and some measure adopted to protect manufacturers, mechanics and laborers from unjust competition with the convict labor of other States.

In addition to the above which was submitted as a platform the following resolutions were adopted:

Resolved, That the acts of leaders of the Republican party, in defeating the choice of the people for President and Vice President is the monster political crime of the age, is a crime against free Government and the elective franchise which can only be condemned when the criminals are driven from power and consigned to infamy by the people whom they have outraged, and we denounce the act of the President in appointing to high offices the corrupt members of the Returning Board as a reward for their infamous conduct, and we condemn officers of the Federal Government who have attempted to interfere with the administration of justice in the Courts of Louisiana.

Resolved, That it is the duty of our Legislature to enact laws for the protection of depositors in savings banks, and for the incarceration of defaulting bank officers.

A resolution was also adopted denouncing contracts recently made by the Joliet Penitentiary Commissioners for building the Eastern Insane Asylum.

LOVE AND LYNCHING.

A Texas Girl Enticed Away From Home by a Colored Servant.

Arrest of the Pair and Lynching of the Negro.

HOUSTON, April 10.—Three years ago, a farmer named McGuire, living in Walker county, and the head of a very respectable family, hired a young man named Walker to work on his farm. McGuire has three daughters, one of them, Miss Fannie McGuire, a handsome young girl of seventeen, and who stood well in society. Four months ago, an amour arose between Miss Fannie and the negro, leading to her elopement with him from her father's house at the dead of night, and in a wagon they escaped to the railroad depot, and thence came to Houston last Thursday, taking up their abode in a negro hut on the outskirts of the city.

Miss McGuire's brother started in pursuit, and on Sunday morning last, by the aid of a detective, found the pair in each other's embrace. The Houston authorities arrested the negro on the charge of carrying concealed weapons and threw him into jail, and the girl's brother and uncle took her back home. In the meantime Justice D. D. Holland of Riverside, Walker county, sent a warrant to the Houston Sheriff after Dening, who was forwarded yesterday evening on the International train, in charge of Deputy J. E. Morris. The latter delivered the prisoner to Justice Holland and took a receipt for him. The negro was placed in an unoccupied house, with a loose chain around his neck, and locked to a staple in the floor.

Toward midnight last night a mob of twenty men on horseback, armed with double-barreled shot guns, rode into Riverside and demanded the keys to the house where Dening was. Deputy Sheriff Morris and Operator Johnson, who were watching them, were ordered off. The mob then went in and struck the prisoner, who rattled the chain. As he awoke he cried "Oh!" and the mob began shooting. At every shot Dening screamed and cried for help till the last four shots, when his voice was still. Two pounds of shot were left in his body. A whole load of buckshot was put into his heart. The mob then remounted their horses and rode away in the moonlight. The corpse was left lying with its face to the floor.

THE MOLLIE KING.

Respite of Jack Kehoe to Await Action of the Board of Pardons.

Cameron Politics and the Gallows in Contact.

The Board of Pardons in Harrisburg, on Friday, resumed consideration of the application for commutation of the death sentence to life imprisonment of Jack Kehoe, connected with at least a half-dozen murders in Schuylkill county, but convicted of only one—the killing of Frank Langdon, in 1862.

The action of the lower Court convicting him of murder in the first degree was sustained by the Supreme Court last winter and the judgment affirmed, but, notwithstanding, the Pardon Board appears to be in doubt what action they shall take in view of the statements submitted from several participants in the crime, alleging that he was innocent of the murder for which he was convicted. The Board adjourned without deciding the case, until the first Tuesday in May, when the application will be finally considered.

As Kehoe's execution was fixed for Thursday next, the Governor has recalled the death warrant, which will postpone the hanging at least a month, if it does not save the culprit from the gallows. A suspicion is gaining ground that Kehoe, the King of the Schuylkill county Mollies, is to escape the death penalty for the service he rendered the Republican party in the campaign of 1873.

Kehoe was convicted a few years ago of conspiring to murder three persons, for which he was sentenced to an imprisonment of fourteen years. He then boasted that his political friends whom he had assisted would come to his relief, especially the "old man at Harrisburg." Kehoe's connection with the campaign of 1875 was shown in the trial of "Yellow Jack" Donahoe at Mauch Chunk. Judge Slattery, a Mollie Maguire of considerable influence in the Democratic party, testified that the Mollie Maguire vote was sold to the Republicans in Schuylkill, Luzerne and Allegheny counties, and that he and Jack Kehoe had conducted the negotiations with two Republicans and one Democrat who supported Hartranft for Governor.

A portion of the money was paid down and the rest was to be handed over after the election. As one of the conditions of the transfer of the votes the embezzling County Commissioners and other criminals were to be pardoned. As the Commissioners and other Mollies were pardoned credence was given to Slattery's story. The witness further stated that he had made the arrangement for the sale of the Mollie Maguire vote in Luzerne county, and that a messenger in the Governor's department distributed the necessary money. The following is an extract of the testimony:

Question—For the money that you received you were to use all your influence among the men in your Order in favor of the Governor? Answer—Yes, sir; the entire Mollie Maguire vote was to be cast for Hartranft, and Kehoe was to write to every county delegate in the State, and wherever there was a branch of the Order in the State their influence and votes were to be cast for Hartranft, and Kehoe showed them how streng the Order was all through the State. In the case of Dennis Donnally, who procured the murder of Thomas Sanger in 1875, the Governor to-day extended the time for the execution from the 18th instant until the 22d of May. Unless the Governor should commute the death sentences of one or both to imprisonment for life, the murderers will swing on the same gallows.

THE SCAFFOLD.

The Priest Pistorius Sentenced to be Hung.

A Violent Tirade to the Judge by the Prisoner.

In Philadelphia on Saturday, Judge Mitchell overruled the motion in arrest of judgment and for a new trial in the case of Blasius Pistorius, the ex-priest convicted of murder in the first degree in having caused the death of Isaac Jacquette by shooting him on a farm in Montgomery county in July, 1875.

The Judge said: "The result of the whole case is the clear and unavoidable conclusion that the prisoner is a vindictive and dangerous man, reckless of the sanctity of human life; that his condition of mind was forcibly expressed in his threat of the previous day to the boy Harry Muloch, that he 'would shoot the cows or Jacquette, he didn't care which,' and in his answer to the appeal of the cripple Pollock, after the shooting, to come and help get the wounded man out of the creek into the shade: 'No, let him lay there and die;' and that the killing was not in self-defense or even in sudden passion, but was in consequence of such natural wickedness of heart and such previous contemplation and preparation as to demonstrate all the elements of murder in the first degree. The motion for a new trial must therefore be refused."

A TIRADE FROM THE PRISONER.

As District Attorney Hagart was about to ask the Court to pronounce judgment upon the prisoner, the latter arose in an excited manner and said that he denied the right of his lawyers to sell his life, and that if the Judge did not grant him a new trial he would tell him to his face that he was a murderer of justice, and that God would show it to him. He added: "That is all I have got to say."

Mr. Hagert, after referring to the conviction of the accused and the fact that the Judge had refused him a new trial, said: It becomes my duty, and I do now move the Court to pronounce the judgment of the law upon the verdict rendered against the prisoner.

The prisoner was then asked if he had anything to say why punishment should not be meted out to him.

He again arose excitedly and said that the Judge could not sentence him; that the Court had no right to consider the matter before a proper investigation was had as he had directed; he had witnesses to prove that his counsel asked him to plead guilty to manslaughter and he had refused, and if the Judge would not hear him he would again say that he was a murderer of justice. The prisoner was then sentenced to be hanged.

MEXICO RECOGNIZED.

Minister Foster Officially Recognizes the Diaz Government.

WASHINGTON, April 12.—Zamosona, Mexican representative here, received the following telegram announcing the recognition of the Diaz government by United States Minister Foster:

CITY OF MEXICO, April 10.—Minister Foster sent yesterday a communication recognizing the government of Mexico and establishing official relations with the Mexican government. You have been appointed our Minister to the United States government and the Senate has confirmed the appointment.

(Signed.) ALLARTA,
Secretary of State.

NEW ORLEANS, April 12.—The Galveston *News'* special says that a dispatch was received from the City of Mexico stating that on the 9th inst. Minister Foster officially recognized the

IN THE COKE REGION.

Some Facts About the First Production of Coke.

How it Enabled England to Regain Mastery of the Iron Trade.

Oliver Cromwell a Partner in a Coke Patent.

First Iron Made in England With Coke.

[Special Correspondence of Pittsburgh Post.]

CONNELLSVILLE, April 15.—The history of coke as a fuel for smelting iron is very curious, and in many points presents the old twists and turns in the adoption of new articles or strange methods, from those already in use.

EARLY NEW MANUFACTURE.

It was over one hundred years from the time Dudley obtained his patent for the making of coke, until it came into general use. Before the adoption of coke or prepared pit-coal in the manufacture of iron, the use of wood was very great, and several acts of Parliament were passed to prevent the destruction of wood near London. One of the acts passed in 1581, prohibited the use of wood as a fuel for the making of iron within fourteen miles of the Thames, and forbid the erection of any new iron works within twenty miles of London. At that very time, and for a long period thereafter, it was believed that sea-coal, or pit-coal, was poisonous when burned in dwellings, and that it was especially injurious to the human complexion. All sorts of diseases were attributed to its use, and it had lately been deemed criminal to burn it. The citizens of London only began to reconcile themselves to the use of coal when the wood within their reach had been burned up and no other fuel was to be had. To face, without fuel, the rigorous cold of an English winter naturally occasioned much alarm, and the action of Parliament was deemed necessary to remedy the apprehended evil. At Lamberhurst alone, although they make but five tons of iron per week, the annual consumption of wood was about two thousand cords.

USE OF WOOD AS FUEL.

Notwithstanding the indispensable need of iron, the extension of the manufacture of it came to be regarded as a national calamity, in view of the threatened destruction of the timber.

The Act of Parliament restricting the number of iron works in Kent, Surry and Sussex checked the trade, but many of the Sussex iron manufacturers removed their works to Glamorganshire in South Wales, where timber was in abundance, as well as ironstone, as they called the ore, and set up their forges in the Aberdare valley.

Penalties for infringing the statutes were rigorously enforced, and the iron manufacture in Sussex rapidly declined. The blast had been furnished by water power; some of these furnace-ponds afterwards formed beautiful lakes in retired pleasure grounds, others were drained and planted with hops or willows, the din of the iron hammer was hushed, the glare of the furnace faded, and the whole district of Sussex returned almost to its original solitude.

The severe restrictions enforced by the Legislature against the use of wood in iron smelting, had the effect of turning the attention of persons interested in its manufacture, to some other description of fuel which should serve as a substitute for the prohibited article.

PREJUDICE AGAINST COAL.

There was known to be an abundance of coal in the midland counties, but the popular prejudice which existed against the use of it for domestic purposes prevented its being employed in the manufacture of iron, and the old iron masters held it to be impossible to reduce the ore in any other way than by means of charcoal of wood. A German named Simon Sturtevant, took out a patent to "melt and work all kinds of ores with sea coal, pit coal, earth coal and brush coal." All the iron operations then were treated as secrets, and were carefully guarded by the regulations of the trades' guilds. Sturtevant's patent would not work, and it was cancelled at the end of a year. But the idea had been born. Sturtevant's purpose was to reduce the coal by an imperfect combustion to the condition of coke, thereby ridding it of "those malignant properties which are averse to the nature of metalic substances." This was in 1613, two hundred and sixty-six years ago.

THE FIRST IMPERFECT COKE.

Other experiments were made, and patents taken out, but no decided success attended their efforts until the year 1620, when Lord Dudley took out his patent. It was taken out at the instance of his son, Dud Dudley, who then had charge of an iron furnace and two forges owned by his father in Worcestershire. It is no where stated what the exact method adopted was, but it appears that the coal was put into the furnace and subjected to a first blast, then the ore and limestone were put in, and the second blast pronounced good marketable iron. Dud immediately wrote to his father, the Earl, then in London, and a patent was granted for the invention, dated the 22d of February, 1620, in the name of Lord Dudley himself, which was graciously attested by King James.

In 1638 King Charles I. granted a renewal of the patent, for Dudley had as yet derived no advantage from his invention. The charcoal-iron masters, from the very first, had combined to resist his invention. They had put in circulation all manner of disparaging reports about his iron, it was bad iron, not fit to be used, to smelt iron with coal was a dangerous innovation, and could only result in some great public calamity, and they appealed to the King to put a stop to Dud's manufacture, that his iron was not merchantable, &c., &c. In order to ascertain the quality of the article by testing it upon a large scale, the King commanded Dudley to send up to the Tower of London, with every possible speed, all sorts of bar-iron made by him. The iron being tried by the artists and smiths, the charcoal ironmasters were silenced. When we look at the play of Richard the Third, and see the representation of the strong iron bars on London Tower, we seldom think that they, too, represent a struggle, which if not as bitter and deadly as that which stretched the gentle Henry on a bloody bier, and covered with dead enemies the ugly carcass of the tyrant Richard on Bosworth field, it was perhaps as important to the nation, as it enabled England to regain her lost trade in iron, chasing out the Swedes and Russians, sending her ordnance abroad sometimes to battle against herself. Sir Walter Raleigh, long years afterwards, in calling attention to this fact in the House of Commons, said "I am sure heretofore, one ship of Her Majesty's was able to beat ten Spaniards, but now, by reason of our own ordnance, we are hardly a match, one for one." The casting of the iron rails which enclose St. Paul's Cathedral, London, was one of the "extensive contracts" before the iron trade left Sussex. The contract was thought too large for one iron master to undertake and it was, consequently distributed among several contractors, although the principal part of the work was executed at Lamberhurst, near Tunbridge Wells.

One of Oliver Cromwell's little divvies was shown up by Dud Dudley. Cromwell granted a patent to a Captain Buck to smelt iron with pit coal, and went in with him, partners, in the patent; but although he could fight and win battles he could not smelt iron with pit coal. Dudley's process gradually leaked out, or was found out far before his death, which occurred in 1684, in his eighty-fifth year. He mentions in his life, four forges in Staffordshire were all practicing his "perfect invention," so that the manufacture of coke is not a new industry, by any means. J. C.

THE TRUE VERSION.

Depositions of the Victims to the New Brighton Affray.

Hunter and Sheridan Tell the Same Story Implicating Charles Higby.

NEW BRIGHTON, April 15, 1878.—As there are conflicting versions of the cutting affray at Block House Run, on last Friday night, I called on Justice John Glass to get the particulars of it, which are as follows: On that afternoon, Sheridan and Hunter went to Rochester and got on a spree. They boarded a freight train about eight o'clock to come to this place, but were put off at Marquis crossing, at the lower end of this town. They then went to the house of Mrs. Hunter, whose husband is now serving a term in the Penitentiary for some misdeed, and demanded admittance, which was refused. Hunter was leaning against the door when some person inside opened it and he fell inside. Charles Higby who was in the house, attacked Hunter while on the floor and stabbed him in the shoulder, after which Higby went after Sheridan, who was running away, caught him, stabbed him twice in the back and once in the left arm below the elbow. When Hunter recovered he went to hunt Sheridan and found him and Higby in the culvert under the railroad, about fifty yards from the house where the fray commenced. Higby left when Hunter arrived, and the latter tried to raise Sheridan, who could not get up, but said: "Higby has stabbed me and I will die." Hunter then went for a doctor. By this time Sheridan had became very weak from loss of blood from the wound in his shoulder. After Hunter had left Sheridan, Higby returned, with a horse and cart put Sheridan on it, but he had become so weak from loss of blood that he fell off, and Higby then carried him to the house of Joseph Darling, wakened the inmates and said: "Here is a man who is badly injured and I want you to take care of him." Mr. Darling took the wounded man in, and Dr. McKinney arrived soon after. The depositions of Hunter and Sheridan, taken by Justice Glass on Saturday morning, agree up to this point. The Justice issued warrants in both cases. Higby appeared and demanded a hearing, which was granted and the time fixed at one o'clock P. M., on the 15th inst. He was held in $1,000 bail in Sheridan's case and $1,500 in Hunter's. The Squire visited Sheridan at his home, to which he had been taken, at eight o'clock this morning, and took his ante-mortem deposition, and about ten o'clock he was notified that Benjamin Sheridan was dead. He then issued a warrant for felonious homicide against Higby, who was arrested and is now in the Beaver jail.

It may be proper for me to state that there is no fear in this community of any dangerous termination to Hunter's wound, as the champion kicking mules of Beaver county put in their best licks on him two or three years ago, with very trifling damages to said Hunter. Mr. Higby is a very powerful man, but is, or generally has been, considered very peaceable. I have known him for several years, and until this affair, never heard any complaint against him. REPORTER.

A Sick Squaw.

On Tuesday evening the fast line brought to the city a band of Indians, fifty-one in number, on their way to the western reservation from Florida. They were in charge of Gen. O'Byrne. Ahtka, a daughter of Black Horse, the celebrated chief, took suddenly and seriously ill on her way here, and Dr. Shaw, the railroad physician, was telegraphed for, and when the train arrived, he found that she was suffering from a severe cold contracted by having disrobed herself of the heavy clothing furnished them by the Ladies' Aid Society of Washington city where they had been stopping. Medicine Water's squaws and several celebrated Indians were members of the band.

Certain Pleasures Vanish

when the teeth decay, viz: The pleasure derived from eating, the pleasure arising from the consciousness of possessing a sweet breath, and the pleasure of knowing that a smile in parting the rosy lips reveals new beauty behind them. Render these pleasures perpetual by the regular use of Sozodont.

What Spaulding's Glue has joined cannot be put asunder. TWTs

For the Very Best Artificial Teeth

Go to 278 Penn avenue. Dr. Quincy A. Scott succeeds when all others fails. He warrants every set to fit perfectly, to present a beautiful and natural appearance, and that you can eat with them. A beautiful set with artificial gums for $6, warranted better than any made in the world for $10.

Boarding and Sales Stables.

Mr. John Boyd, the well known teamster and delivery contractor, and A. J. Montgomery, ex-Sheriff of Armstrong county have leased the sales stables attached to the Shield's house, (formerly Red Lion hotel) on Sixth street near the Suspension bridge and Trimble's stables. The gentlemen named above have refitted the stables which now have a capacity for the accommodation of three hundred horses. Drovers and others who desire to sell their stock will find it to their advantage to place them in the care of Messrs. Boyd & Montgomery. The firm will board horses at the rate of fifty cents a day and mules forty cents.

In the years since its foundation, in **1868**, the fortunes of the Louisiana State Lottery Company have considerably varied. For the first nine years of its existence it was looked upon as a very profitable concern, but recently it is stated that the number of prizes paid monthly have increased to such an extent that it may be said to have discovered to wh t extent it is more blessed to give than to receive. But our readers can learn all about it by addressing M. A. DAUPHIN, P. O. Box 692, New Orleans, La. See advertisement elsewhere. ap2:d&W1t

FINANCE AND TRADE.

[By Associated Press.]

New York Money Market.

NEW YORK, April 17.—Gold opened at 100¼ and closed at 100¾. Carrying rates 2½@4 per cent. Exports to-day $250,000. Governments steady. Railroad bonds generally steady to firm. State securities dull. The course of speculation on Stock Exchange this morning was marked by increased firmness and activity, and prices advanced ¼ to 1¼ per cent., with Rock Island, Northwest, St. Paul, Erie and Union Pacific as features of the market. Subsequently there was a reaction in the general list of ¼ to ¾ per cent. and a decline of 1@1¾ per cent. respectively in Ohio & Mississippi and Wabash, the decline in the first named being occasioned by reports that the reorganization scheme had fallen through. The coal shares were irregular and in the main lower. A strong tone characterized the market late in the day and the transactions were on a large scale. Rock Island, Northwest and St. Paul were the leading favorites and all of them reached the highest figures of the year. Lake Shore, New York Central and Michigan Central were also strong and higher. The *Commercial* says: "It transpires to-day that Vanderbilt will control the Michigan Central election for directors next month. The effect will be to bring into complete accord running arrangements of Lake Shore, Canada Southern and Michigan Central with the New York Central this side of the lakes. The market at close was strong for leading speculative shares and Ohios, Wabash and coal stocks recovered the position of the morning decline. The Chicago & Northwest Railway Company for second week in April shows an increase of $54,000. The Milwaukee & St. Paul for the same week is $70,000 ahead of last year."

Transactions aggregated 237,000 shares, of which 3,000 were New York Central, 35,000 Erie, 26,000, Lake Shore, 5,600 Wabash, 27,000 Northwest common, 15,000 preferred, 13,000 Rock Island, 43,000 St. Paul common, 6,000 do. preferred, 11,000 Lackawanna, 3,00 Michigan Central, 2,500 Union Pacific, 10,000 Ohios and 25,000 Western Union.

Close—Money at 4@7 per cent., closed easy at 4@5 per cent. Prime mercantile papee 5½@6½ per cent. Customs receipts $366,000. The Assistant Treasurer disbursed $44,000. Clearings $14,000,000. Sterling steady; long 86; short 88½.

GOVERNMENTS.

U. S. coup '81.	107⅝	5-20s, '65, new	104
5-20s, '67.....	107	5-20s, '68.....	109½
New 5s.	104¾	New 4½s.....	102¾
New 4 per cts.	102¼	Currency 6s....	118¼
10-40s.....	105½	10-40s, coups..	105½

STATE BONDS.

Tennessee old	39¼	Tennessee new..	36
Virginia, new	27	Virginia, old....	28
Missouri 6s...	105¼		

STOCKS.

W. U. T. Co...	83¼	Wabash.....	19⅛
Quicksilver....	16	C. C. C. & I....	31
Do preferred.	32½	N. J. Central..	17
Pacific Mail....	20¾	Rock Island...	106⅞
Mariposa.....	1½	St. Paul.....	51¼
Do preferred.	1¾	Do preferred.	74⅜
Adams Ex....	101	Tol. & Wabash	19¼
Fargo Express.	89	Fort Wayne....	90⅞
American Ex..	48½	Terre Haute...	5
U. S. Express.	50	Do preferred.	12
N. Y. Central..	109	C. & A.....	74½
Erie.....	13	Do preferred.	99
Do preferred.	25	O. & M.....	9¾
Harlem.....	147	Del. & Lack...	56¾
Mich. Central..	71¾	A. & P. Tel. Co.	20
Panama.....	129	Mo. Pacific	1¼
Union Pacific...	72¼	B & Q.....	5¾
Lake Shore....	68½	H. & St. Joe....	12⅝
Illinois Central	76¼	Central Pacific.	5¼
P. & C.....	76½	Union.....	5¾
N. W. C.....	54⅜	Land Grants..	3
Do preferred.	75½	Sinking Fund..	95½

Foreign Markets.

LONDON, April 17.—Consols for money 94 15-16; on account 95 1-16; U. S. bonds—4½s 104½; do. '67, 108¾; 10-40s, 107; new 5s, 105¼; Erie, 12¾; do. preferred. 25½; Illinois Central, 77; Pennsylvania Central, 30. Tallow, 38s. Refined petroleum, 9⅞s. Linseed oil, 27s.

PARIS, April 17.—Rentes 109f. 40c.

ANTWERP, April 17.—Refined petroleum 27.

LIVERPOOL, April 17.—Cotton flat at 5 15-16@6 1-16d; sales 5,000 bales; speculation and export 500; American 4,100 bales. California white wheat, average, 11s@11s 5d; club 11s 5d@12s 2d; red western spring 9¾@10s 8d; winter 11s@11s 8. Flour—Western canal 25½@26s. Oats 3s 2d. Corn—New western mixed, 26@26¼; old do 27¼@27d. Barley 3s 8d. Canadian peas 37s. Fine American cheese 63d. Bacon—long clear, 27; short clear, 28. American clover seed 40@42s. Mess pork 48¼s. Beef—prime mess 80s. American lard 37s. Fine American tallow 39s. Spirits of petroleum 7d; refined 10d. Linseed oil 26¾d. Common rosin 5¼d; pale 12d. Turpentine 24s.

GENERAL MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH POST, April 17, 1878.

Business livened up above general expectation and was quite brisk in nearly every department. While there was no material advance, prices were firmer and the outlook is brighter.

Quotations herein given are for wholesale transactions, unless otherwise specified, and are prices realized on sales made by leading houses in the various goods quoted. On small sales dealers will charge a light advance on the prices given.

Country Produce.

In this line there is no demand for butter except for the choicest grades. Shippers mixing white with yellow will find their stock kept on hand; whereas, if they select the colors and make packages uniform, it will sell. Eggs are scarce, and will so continue the balance of the week, with prospects of a further advance in prices. There continues to be a good demand for a choice grade of apples. Potatoes are in improved demand, especially in fine rose and peachblows, which sell at the highest figures from store.

APPLES—Fancy, $5 00@5 50 per bbl; choice, $3 50@4 50; medium, $2 00@3 00; inferior, $1 00@1 50.

APPLE BUTTER—In bbls and half bbls ₱ gal, 40@45c; in 2 to 7 gallon buckets 50@55c; in 1 gallon tin buckets, per dozen $7 50.

BEANS—Prime navy $1 70@1 80; medium, $1 60@1 65; mixed, $1 25@1 50.

BUTTER—Extra choice roll, 21@23c; prime roll, 18@20c; lower grades, 10@14c; grease, 6@7c.

CABBAGE—Choice sound heads, per 100, $4 50@5 00; common heads, per 100, $1 00@2 00.

CHEESE—Best Ohio factory, 12½@13c; common to fair, 10@11c; New York, 13½@14c; Sweitzer, 12@12½c; Limberger, 11@13c.

CIDER—Choice apple, per bbl, $5 00@6 00; choice crab apple, per bbl, $7 00@8 00.

CRANBERRIES—Prime Jerseys, per bbl, $9 50@10 00; choice Cape Cod, $9 50@10 00; 1 bush boxs $3 25@3 75.

EGGS—Strictly fresh, 11½@12½ per doz.

HOMINY—$3 00@3 25 per barrel.

HOGS—Dressed, per ℔, 4@5c.

HONEY—California, in 2-℔ tin cans, comb, per doz. $4 00@4 25; Domestic, in glass caps, 12@15c; strained, 10@12c.

MAPLE—Sugar 9½@10c; syrup, new, $1 00@1 10.

ONIONS—Red, per bbl, 75c@$1 00; yellow, $1 00@1 25; yellow, per bush, 40@50c; white, per bbl, $2 00.

PEAS—Green, $1 25@1 30.

POTATOES—Early Rose, Peerless and Peachblows, on track, 30@35c; mixed lots, ——; do. from store, 35@40c; in bbls, $1 00@1 50. Sweet Jerseys per bbls, $3 00@3 25; Baltimore, $2 75@3 00; Southern, $1 50@2 00.

POULTRY—Live—Chickens, 40@45c per pair; ducks, 30@35c per pair; geese, each, 25@30c; turkeys, live weight, per ℔, 9@10c. Dressed—Chickens, per ℔, 10@11c; ducks, 12@13c; geese, 7@8c; turkeys, 13@14c.

SEEDS—Clover from store $4 50@5 00; timothy, $1 35@1 50; mammoth cleverseed, $5 00@5 50; flax, $1 30@1 40.

Grain, Flour and Feed.

Wheat continues firm at quotations, but transactions are light. There is also very little doing in corn, and prices remain firm. Oats are selling freely, with prices firm. Barley is in good supply and weak at quotations. There is an easier feeling in flour, and jobbing lots are firm. Receipts are moderate and steady consumptive demand.

GRAIN—Following are the latest figures:

Wheat—Southern amber, fair to choice, $1 25@1 28; Southern white, $1 25@1 28. Ohio and Indiana red and amber, $1 23@1 25; medium do, $1 22@1 25; Northwestern spring, $1 10@1 20.

Corn—Shelled, yellow, 46@47c; high mixed, 45@46c; ear, prime yellow, 47@48c; mixed, 44@45c.

Oats—Mixed, 31@32c; white mixed 27@30c.

Rye—No 1, 60@62c per bushel.

Barley—Extra, 75@80c; choice spring, 65@75c; common spring, 60@65c; fall, 70@75c per bushel.

FLOUR—No. 1 Western patent, $8 00@9 00; white wheat, $6 50@7 00; red wheat, $6 25@6 75; in sacks 25c off; Minnesota, $6 25@6 75; Wisconsin, $5 75@6 25; low grades and regrinding, $4 25@5; Graham flour 6 25@6 50; Rye flour, $3 50@3 75.

CORNMEAL—51@58c per bushel.

OATMEAL—$5 00@5 50 per bbl; $3 00 kegs.

HAY—Prime No. 1 timothy, track, $10@11; No. 2 do, $9 00@10 00; No. 3 or medium, $8 00@9 00; prime upland prarie, $11 00@12 00.

MILL FEED—Bran, per ton, car lots on track, $16 50@17 00; seconds do., $16 50@17 50; middlings white do., $19 00@21 00; chopped corn and oats, $18 00@19 00; mixed chopped feed, $17 00@18 00; oil meal, per cwt., $1 70.

STRAW—Oats, per ton, $6 00@7 00; wheat, per ton, $4 00@6 00; corn husks, new, ₱ 100 lbs, $1 30@1 35.

Groceries and Provisions.

A fine business was transacted in groceries. Country merchants came to the city in large numbers and purchased freely. Sugars and coffees continue very firm.

GROCERIES—The latest quotations are as follows:

Green Coffee	₱ ℔	Prime sugar syrup	45c
Fancy Rio...	@19½c	Good do do	40c
Choice Rio...	@18½c	Good molasses	42c
Prime Rio...	@18 c	Black "	30c
Good Rio....	@17 c	Sugars.	
Ordinary Rio	@16 c	Standard A..	@ 9¾c
Java.....	@25 c	Croton A	@ 9½c
Roasted Coffees.		Prairie B....	@ 9 c
Rio in papr's.20	@21 c	Ref Yellows.	8½@ 8¾c
Rio in bulk..19½	@2 3½c	Molasses do..	@ 8 c
Java in pap'27	@30 c	Cut loaf.....	@10¾c
Java in bulk.27	@29 c	Crushed.....	@10¾c
Teas.		Powdered	@10¼c
Young Hyson.25c	@1 00	Granulated ..	@10¼c
Gunpowder...35c	@ 1 00	N. O. Molasses.	New
Imperial.....26c	@ 90	Strictly ch....	48@ c
Japan.....25c	@ 75	Strictly prime.	45@ c
Oolong.....30c	@ 80	Prime.....	43@ c
Souchong.....25c	@ 75	Fair.....	37 @
Rice.		Soaps.	
Carolina 7	@7½c	Irish soap, ₱ box	@3 90
Starch.		S. S. Star, ₱ box	@ 6 65
Pearl.....	8½@4 c	Babbitt's best, ₱ bx	@ 7 00
Silver gloss..	9 c	Gold do.....	
Corn.....	7¾@10 c	Extra olive do....	@ 8
Chicago gloss.	8 c	Do N. Y. city, ₱ b	@ 6
Chicago corn..	8½c	German mottled do	6½c
Spices (whole).		California, ₱ box	@ 4 20
Cloves.....	45@ c	Soda.	
Allspice.....	13@20 c	Bi-carb in kegs.	4 c
Cassia.....	28@32 c	Do as'td pap's	6 c
Nutmegs.....	1 10@1 15	Do as'ted ¼ p'rs	6½c
Pepper.....	15@16 c	Sol soda in kegs.....	2 c
Syrups.		Candles.	
Choice maple liv'rd..50c		Star, full weight	13½c
Prime " " .47c		Stearine.....	10¾@11c
Choice sugar syrup..36c		Mould.....	@11 c

PROVISIONS—Revised quotations are as follows:

Hams, extra sugar cured ₱ ℔...	7¾@ 8¼	Lard, p. l. in t'rces ₱ ℔.....	7¾
Shoulders, s. c.6 @		Do., ¼ bbls, ₱ ℔...	8¼
Bre'k'f'st bcn, 8¼@		Do, re'nd in t'rces.	8¼
Dried beef, do 11 @		" " ¼ bbls.	9¼
Beef tongues sugar cured ₱ doz.....	6 00	" " bk'ts..	9¼
Bacon shoulders, ₱ ℔.....	5	Do. in 2-lb tea pots.	11
Short clear do.	6¼	" 5-lb coffee do.	10¾
B. clear sides, do.	6¾	" in 3-lb pails..	10¾
Mess pork.....	11 00	" " 5-lb "	10¾
		" " 10-lb "	10¾
		Ham sausage.....	7

Miscellaneous.

BEESWAX—₱ lb, 30@33c.

CANNED GOODS—Green peas, 2 lb cans ₱ doz, $1 25@2 00, new; raspberries, do, $1 75; strawberries, $1 50; gooseberries do, $1 25; pineapples do, $1 75@2 00; blackberries do, $1 60; peaches, 3 lb cans ₱ dozen $1 85@2 00, new; tomatoes do; $1 15@1 25 corn do, $1 45@1 85. Pickles, bbls, $6 75@7 00; half do, $4 00@4 25.

DRIED FRUITS—Apples, choice sliced, ₱ lb, 6@8c; do quarters, 4@4½c; do, common do, 3@4c; do sliced, 3@4c. Blackberries, 10@12c; cherries, pitted, 18@20c; do unpitted, 6@8c; huckleberries, 15@16c. Peaches halves, unpeeled, 6@7c; do halve peeled, 12@15c; quarters, peeled, 10@12c; do evaporated unpeeled, 12@15c; do peeled, 15@25c; raspberries, 25@28c.

FEATHERS—Live geese, in quantity, ₱ lb, 40@50c; common to good, 20@35c.

FISH—Ex No. 1 mess mackeral, ₱ bbl, $33; No. 1 shore mackerel, $20; No. 1 bay mackerel, $18; No 2 large mackerel, $14; No. 3 large mackerel, $11 00; No. 2 medium mackerel, $12 00; No. 3 medium mackerel, $10 00; split Labrador herring, $8 00; split shore do, $7 00; round shore do, $6 50; whitefish ₱ half barrel, $5 00; lake trout, $4 00; lake pickerel, $3 00; lake herring $2 75; large George's codfish, $5 00; medium do, $4 50; large Grand Bank codfish, $4 75; medium do, $4 50; boneless codfish, $5; halibut (smoked), ₱ bbl, 8c; No. 1 herring ₱ box, 25c; scaled herring, 30c; smoked bloater herring, $1 50.

FOREIGN FRUITS—Layer raisins, new ₱ box at $1 80; London layers, $2 50 Muscatels, $2 25; mat raisins, $4 00 ₱ mat; Valentias, $6 50; sultanas 13c. Dates 7½c ₱ lb. Currants 5@6½c. Citron 20c. Prunes, old, 8½c; new, 10c. Almonds—Languedoc 24c; do. shelled 45; do Sicily 40; do Ivica 20c. Walnuts—Naples 15c; Sicily filberts 14c; Smyrna figs, 12c. Brazil nuts 8c. Maccaroni, 10@12c. Tapioca, 9c. Oranges, per case, $9 00@10. Lemons—Malaga, repacked, $4 50 ₱ box. Cocoanuts, $6 00 per 100.

HOPS—Per pound 6@10c.

OILS—Double extra, 69@70c; extra, 65@66c; No 1, 61@62c; No. 2, 53@55c per gal; Miners' oil steady at 57@60c for white winter; 55½@58c for yellow winter. Linseed oil, 58@60c for raw and 63@65c for boiled; carbon 11½@12c for standard brands. Engine oil—amber colors, 45@50c; dark, 35@40c; West Virginia oil, 30c; natural lubricating, 25c; prepared residuum per bbl, $5 00.

PICKLES—Medium, 30 gallon barrels, $6 50@7 00; small do, $7 50@8 00; gherkins, do, $8 50@9 00; medium, 15 gallons half bbls, $3 50@4 00; small do, $4 00@4 50; do, gherkins $4 50@5 00.

RAGS—Cotton, white, per ℔, 4@4¼c; cotton, mixed, 2@2¼c; woolen, ¼c.

VINEGAR—Prime country, per gal, 12@13c; wine vinegar, 23@25c; city manufactured, 10@13c.

PITTSBURGH OIL TRADE.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH POST, April 17, 1878.

Crude was unsettled, prices fluctuating considerably and the market ruled low. Refined weak and depressed.

CRUDE.

United, $1 30@1 31; shipments, $1 50@1 51.

REFINED.

Philadelphia, 11¼c; New York, 11¼c; Pittsburgh, 10@10½c.

Oil barrels—City make, $1 10; country make, 90c.

DISPATCHES.

[Western Union Line.]

TITUSVILLE, April 17.—Market quiet at $1 50.

PARKERS, April 17.—Petroleum market weak; United $1 28¾ bid.

Dry Goods.

NEW YORK, April 17.—Trade movement continues slow with commission houses and importers and jobbing trade is quiet. Cotton goods sluggish but fairly steady. Prints in irregular demand, but choice styles doing fairly. Ginghams and dress goods in steady request. Men's wear woolens quiet. Silks fairly active.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

New York.

NEW YORK, April 17.—Butter—7@13c for western. Cheese steady; 6@12¾c. Eggs steady and unchanged. Whisky quiet at $1 07. Turpentine steady at 31c. Rosin quiet at 57½@60c. Tallow—7¾@7 7-16c. Pork—Mess steady at $10 12½@10 25. Beef dull; western long clear middles dull at $5 25. Lard firmer; prime steam steady at $7 30@7 35. Wool dull and unchanged. Leather steady and unchanged. Petroleum dull; crude 6¾c; refined 11¼c. Coffee unchanged; Rio cargoes 14@17c; jobbing 14@18¼c gold. Sugar dull; fair to good refining 7¼@7¾c; prime 7⅝c; refined 8⅞@9⅞c. Molasses quiet and unchanged. Rice unchanged. Hay—shipping 60@65c. Hops—western 5@8c. Oats—receipts of 7,000; bushels; western mixed 34@35½c; white western 34½@37½c. Corn—receipts, 25,000 bushels; ungraded western mixed 48@50c; high mixed 53@53¾c; steam yellow at 52@53c; yellow western at 55@55½c. Barley unchanged; No. 1 Canada 85c. Malt unchanged. Rye steady; western 67@73c. Wheat in fair demand; receipts, 22,000 bushels; No. 2 Chicago spring $1 25; No. 2 Milwaukee $1 25½; No. 1 white $1 39@1 40; No. 1 amber $1 41; No. 2 do $1 32; No. 2 Northwest, April $1 25½@1 27. Rye flour quiet and unchanged at $3 25@4 00. Corn meal at $2 25@2 75. Flour—receipts 8,600 barrels; No. 2, $2 80@4 00; superfine western and State $4 15@4 75; common to good $5 05@5 20; good to choice $5 25@5 85; white wheat extra $5 90@6 50; fancy $6 55@7 75; extra Ohio $5 10@6 75; St. Louis $5 10@7 75; Minnisota patent process $6 75@8 75. Cotton quiet at10⅝@10¾c; futures steady.

Chicago.

CHICAGO, April 17.—Flour steady and unchanged. Wheat active, firm and higher; No. 1 Chicago spring at $1 12½; No. 2 $1 11¼ cash; $1 11 April; $1 09⅞@1 10 May; $1 08¾@1 08¾ June; No. 3 $1 05½; rejected 88c. Corn active, firm and higher at 40¾c cash April; 41¾c May; 41¾c June; rejected 36c. Oats—demand fair and prices higher; 25¾c cash April; 26¼@26¼c May; 26½@26⅞c June. Rye steady and firm at 58c. Barley firmer at 49@50c. All sales of grain are made subject to a storage of 1¼c per bushel for the first ten days in the month. Pork in good demand but at lower rates; $8 85 cash, April; $8 82½@8 85 May; $8 97½@9 00 June; $10 00@10 18 July. Lard in fair demand but at lower rates; $6 92½@6 95 cash, May; $6 97½@7 00 June; $7 05@7 07½ July. Bulkmeats quiet; 3¾, 5@5¼c. Alcohol easier at 33@33¼c. Freights—Corn to Buffalo firm at 3c; wheat 3¼c. Receipts—Flour, 17,000 barrels; wheat, 60,000 bushels; corn, 214,000 bushels; oats, 34,000 bushels; rye, 5,000 bushels; barley, 8,500 bushels. Shipments—Flour, 12,000 barrels; wheat, 36,000 bushels; corn, 95,000 bushels; oats, 56,000 bushels; rye, 42,000 bushels; barley, 6,500 bushels.

Close—Wheat higher; $1 10¾@1 10¾ May; $1 08⅝@1 09 June. Corn firmer at 41¾@41¾c. Oats firmer; 26¼c May. Pork and lard firmer but not quotably higher.

Toledo.

TOLEDO, April 17.—Wheat dull; No. 1 white Michigan $1 28; extra white Michigan $1 30¾ asked; amber Michigan spot, $1 20; seller May, $1 28½; No. 2 red winter spot at $1 13; No. 2 Dayton and Michigan red $1 23¾; No 3 red $1 12; rejected Wabash $1 01. Corn quiet; high mixed held at 43¾@43¾c bid; No. 2 spot 43¼c; seller May 44c; No. 2 white 45c; rejected 41c; damaged 36c. Oats dull; No. 2 28¼c asked; 28c bid Michigan held at 28¾c. Cloverseed dull; mammoth $4 25; prime $4 10. Receipts—Flour none; wheat 14,000 bushels; corn, 53,000 bushels; oats, 3,000. Shipments—Flour, none; wheat, none; corn, 51,000 bushels; oats, none.

Close—Wheat firmer; amber Michigan spot $1 27½; seller May $1 28¾; No. 2 red winter spot $1 23½; seller May $1 25. No 3 Dayton and Michigan ree $1 12½. Corn dull; No. 2 spot 43½c; seller June 45c; No. 2 white spot 45½c; seller May 46c.

New Orleans.

NEW ORLEANS, April 17.—Cotton dull. Flour quiet but steady; superfine $3 50@3 75; double $4 25@4 50; treble $4 75@5 50; high grades $5 50@6 25. Corn in good demand and prices a shade higher at 50@52c. Cornmeal firm at $2 15@2 20. Hay active and notably higher; prime $13 00; choice $15 00@16 00. Pork scarce and firm at $10 75. Lard quiet; tierce $6 75@7 75; kegs $7 25@8 00. Bulkmeats—Shoulders, packed, $3 87½; rib $4 75; clear sides $5 00. Bacon scarce and firm; shoulders 4¼c; clear rib 5¾c, clear 6c. Hams 8@8¾c, as in size. Whisky steady; rectified $1 03@1 06. Coffee in good demand; Rio cargoes ordinary to prime 14@17¾c gold. Sugar steady and in fair demand; inferior to good common 5¾@6¼c; common to good common 6¾@7c; yellow clarified 8¼@8¾c. Molasses quiet; common 18@20c; fair 22@25c. Rice quiet but firm; Louisiana ordinary to choice 5¼@6¾c. Bran strong at 75@80c. Gold ¾@¾ on sight; exchange on New York ¼c premium sterling 488½.

St. Louis.

ST. LOUIS, April 17.—Flour held firmly with few buyers and but very little doing. Wheat active, firm and higher; No. 3 red fall $1 13¼ cash; $1 14¾@1 14¾ May; No. 4 do. $1 06¾@1 07. Corn higher; No. 2, 33¾c cash; 39¼@39¾c May; 40¾@41c June. Oats firmer; No. 2, 26¾c bid cash; 27¼c bid May. Rye higher at 59¾@60c. Barley dull and unchanged. Whisky quiet and unchanged at $1 07¼. Pork dull and lower at $9 25. Lard dull and nominal at $6 75@6 80. Bulkmeats firmer; boxed shoulders, on East side river $3 65; clear ribs at auction $4 95. Bacon quiet and cut ribs $5 40; clear $5 50. Receipts—Flour, 2,900 barrels; wheat, 27,000 bushels; corn, 40,000 bushels; oats, 7,000 bushels; rye, 5,000 bushels; barley, 8,000 bushels. Shipments—Flour, 4,500 barrels wheat, 2,000 bushels; corn, 12,000 bushels; oats, 1,000 bushels; rye, none; barley, none.

Cincinnati.

CINCINNATI, April 17.—Cotton dull at 10¼c. Flour dull family, $5 00@6 50. Wheat steady and in fair demand; red $1 10@1 17. Corn firmer but not quotably higher at 42@43c. Oats dull and drooping at 28@31c. Rye quiet and steady at 60@62c. Barley quiet and steady; prime to choice fall 42½@45c. Pork dull and nominal at $9 50@9 75. Lard in fair demand; current make $7 00 asked; kettle $7 25@7 75. Bulkmeats quiet and firm at $3 62½; $4 90@5 00. Bacon—demand fair and market firm at $4 25, $5 50@5 75. Whisky quiet at $1 03. Butter dull and lower; fancy creamy 27@28c; choice dairy 20@22c. Linseed oil steady and in fair demand at 60@63c. Hogs easier but not quotably lower, common $3 00@3 25; light $3 30@3 50; butchers' $3 50@3 60. Receipts, 2,529 head. Shipments, 930 head.

Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, April 17.—Flour steady and unchanged; superfine $3 50@4; extra $4 25@5; Pennsylvania family $6 50@8; Minnesota $5 75@6 25; high grades and patent $6 25@8 00. Wheat quiet; amber $1 33@1 36; red $1 30@1 32; white $1